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POLISH DELEGATE HAILS SUCCESS OF MADRID TALKS

AU271228 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 83 p 8

[Article by Wlodzimierz Konarski, Polish CSCE representative: "The Madrid Document"]

[Excerpts] The successful conclusion to the CSCE in Madrid will certainly be recognized as a permanent achievement of European diplomacy. The negotiations which lasted almost 3 years have ended successfully, for one can assume that Malta's continuing lack of approval will be overcome. Nevertheless, without a rapprochement of views between East and West at the Madrid conference, there would be no essential unanimity and therefore no Final Document.

The question may arise how this rapprochement between East and West came about in Madrid if one can still notice with unease a tense international situation which is showing no clear signs of improvement. The Madrid Final Document is a compromise, but also a synthesis of the interests of the participating countries, whose governments are acting in various sociopolitical situations and often represent divergent views.

Therefore the question of how such a synthesis was possible in the current international situation is justified. It seems that the most important factor leading to it was the closeness of the interests of East European states and West European states. Their common aim in Madrid was to maintain the mechanisms of dialogue and cooperation within CEMA and a commitment not to take steps which could worsen the international situation.

The answer to the above question is therefore contained in the statement that Madrid has succeeded because the participating countries wanted to give impetus to an improvement in East-West relations.

Of course, this optimistic statement contains a certa n element of risk. We do not know yet whether this impetus will be effective. This depends on many situations that are difficult to foresee. But the first serious step has been taken. There was no lack of political desire to take this step. Now it is worth watching closely to see whether this political desire that was present when the document was adopted will not be lacking when the Madrid decisions are implemented. Only after a certain period of observation will one be able to say with full certainty whether the "spirit of Madrid" will really improve East-West relations.

The CSCE process, which is the usual name given to the system of European dialogue and cooperation established on the basis of the Helsinki agreement, has gained a new chance of development in Europe, a chance for improving security and cooperation between the countries of our continent.

This political operation has succeeded. For the conviction that East-West relations cannot deteriorate any further and that peace and cooperation are becoming more and more necessary for the nations of Europe has emerged victorious. The stabilization of Poland's sociopolitical life has become increasingly more evident even for our most avowed opponents. The stance of the USSR has been a particularly important factor. The USSR delegation in Madrid harmonized essential determination and appropriate action wherever necessary. The principle-minded [pryncypialna] attitude of the Soviet delegation was of decisive importance for the negotiations on more than one occasion.

Among the recommendations contained in the document are those which directly involve our Polish interests.

There will be time and need for us to consider our own obligations emerging from the text of the document. Today, however, it is worth stressing above all that in Madrid, 35 governments have unanimously and firmly spoken out against economic sanctions and trade discrimination, against the politics of acting from a position of strength, and against the limitation of cooperation for political reasons. It has been recognized once again that interference in the domestic affairs of other states is impermissible.

The Madrid talks have shown that the CSCE process is sufficiently immune to international crises. It is a multifaceted process demanding mutual tolerance, equal treatment, and a mutual respect of interests. The Madrid results illustrate this. Let us hope that the results will also serve the interests of Poland and of our Madrid partners in the work of building a more peaceful and secure Europe.

CSSR DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE CRITICIZES U.S. PLANS

LD281715 Prague CTK in English 1631 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva [no date as received] -- Head of the Czechoslovak delegation, ambassador Milos Vejvoda, today criticized the decision of the U.S. Senate to earmark 130 million dollars for the production of new types of ammunition to deliver binary toxic chemicals and rejected the U.S. idea that this would influence the Disarmament Committee here.

He also rejected efforts of some delegations to digress the talks to irrelevant technical details and formal issues, and stressed the necessity to use the time left of the summer round of the disarmament talks for a matter-of-fact discussion on the agreement's essential issues, particularly the destruction of existing supplies of chemical weapons and measures to prevent their future production. The Czechoslovak ambassador said that the existence of a new generation of chemical weapons is an extremely serious matter.

In this connection, he elaborated a working document of the Czechoslovak delegation, put forward last week, concerning control of the production of the most dangerous chemical substances.

DEFENSE MINISTER AT MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATION

AU281930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] A ceremony was organized this morning at the Military Academy [location unspecified] to hand over diplomas to cadres who have completed their higher studies. The ceremony was attended by servicemen, teachers, and other guests. The ceremony was also attended by Comrade Prokop Murra, minister of people's defense, and other comrades. Kico Mustaqi, chief of the Army General Staff, greeted those present on behalf of the Ministry of People's Defense. Aleks Andoni then spoke in the name of the graduates.

SEMINAR URGES BIGGER ROLE FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU281946 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] In the course of implementing the decisions of the Eight AWP Congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania today organized a seminar in Tirana. The chairmen and secretaries of the executive committees of the district people's councils participated. The seminar discussed the experience gained and the further measures to be adopted in further consolidating the role of the district people's councils through the increased vitality of the activity of the presidiums and permanent commissions of these councils. The seminar was also attended by representatives of central departments, institutions, mass organizations, and other guests.

The seminar was opened by Comrade Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, then delivered a report: The Further Elevation of the Role of the People's Councils Requires a More Organized Effort by Their Presidiums and Permanent Commissions. The seminar stressed the need for a more persistent effort and a proper utilization of the qualitative improvement in the composition of the people's councils in districts and at the base following the 24 April 1983 elections. The seminar also stressed the need to increase and expand the overall activity of people's councils in all fields. Attention was drawn to the need to further expand the themes and problems to be examined by the district people's councils, beginning with the planning and drafting of these themes and problems, the selection of questions to be analyzed, the careful preparation of the meetings of the councils, and the drafting of account-rendering reports. The people's councils and their commissions, it was pointed out at the seminar, are duty-bound to see to it that the permanent commissions should always be in operation, that they should carry out their planning functions properly, and that they should fulfill their tasks. The participants also dwelt on the close links between those elected and their constituents, this being a characteristic of our people's power, and a duty for every member of the people's councils as well as on the tasks pertaining to their constant education, and the elevation of their capabilities. The participants in the seminar made valuable suggestions and pointed out the advanced experience in the elevation of the work standard of councils and of their permanent commissions in listening to the opinions of the masses, cadres, and specialists and in coordinating work with the mass organizations, securing the party's leadership in further perfecting the method of work, and so forth.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DECORATES FARM WORKERS

AU281922 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Summary] During the month of July, a number of letters and telegrams were addressed to Comrade Enver Hoxha by district party committees and aktivs, reporting on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the wheat production plan for the current year and for the first 3 years of the current 5-year period. In his letter addressed to the working people in the agricultural sector, which has become a great source of inspiration to all of them, Comrade Enver Hoxha congratulated them on this victory and on the "very high world level" yields, pointing out that this is the result of the correct agrarian policy conducted by the party and the complete superiority of the cooperative system.

Following these results and the high evaluation made by Comrade Enver Hoxha on these successes, in accordance with Article 78 of the Constitution and acting on the suggestion of the pertinent organs, the Presidium of the People's Assembly has decorated with orders and medals nearly 1,200 sectors, teams, cooperativists, workers in agricultural state enterprises, tractor drivers, mechanics, specialists, and cadres in Durres, Kruje, Sarande, Lushnje, Lezhe, Gjirokaster, Fier, Shkoder, Elbasan, Tirana, Vlore, and Berat Districts.

EMBASSIES HOLD RECEPTIONS ON NATIONAL DAY

Cuban Embassy 27 Jul

AU271118 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Tirana July 27 ATA -- On occasion of the 30th anniversary of the day of the national uprising, the charge d'affairs a.i. of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Manuel Rubido Rodriguez gave a reception at the embassy seat last night.

Present at the reception were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and other guests. Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Korean Embassy 28 Jul

AU281055 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Tirana, July 28 /ATA/ -- On occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the struggle for liberation of the homeland against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Im Kong-su gave a reception at the embassy seat last night.

Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega; the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

SIX-MONTH STATUS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Industrial Output Up

AU261939 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 26 Jul 83

["Bulgaria's Econony in the First Six Months of 1982" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA) -- The unified plan for Bulgaria's socio-economic development in 1983 will be fulfilled. The grounds for this assessment are provided by the good economic results achieved during the first six months of the year. This is emphasized in the announcement of the Committee for Unified System of Social Information, released for the press here.

It is said in the announcement that compared to the first months of last year, in the first six months of 1983 the public labour efficiency has gone up by 6.3 percent and that this increase has ensured 83 percent of the growth of the net output. The industrial output has gone up by 6 percent and the retail turnover by 3.6 percent. An above-the-plan lowering of the material costs has been achieved.

The six months' plan in the sphere of science and technology has been fulfilled as well. 300 mechanized and automated conveyor lines have been transferred in industry. Complex mechanization and automation have been introduced in 165 sections, workshops, and productions. More than 9 thousand workers have switched over from manual to mechanized labour.

During the six months of the year, the manufacture of a number of basic industrial products has grown. Compared to the first six months of last year, the production of electric energy, I.C.E. [internal combustion engine] trucks, electric telphers, nitrogen fertilizers, polvinylchloride, furniture etc has been increased.

More than 74 percent of the principal part of the capital investments in the first half of this year were channelled into the branches of the material production. Of them 43.6 percent were alloted to machinery and equipment. 66.8 percent of the investments were used for updating, reconstructing, and extending the existing production capacities.

The construction programme was overfulfilled. The construction carried out at the priority projects makes the half of that planned for the entire year. The plan for the construction and assembly works was overfulfilled at projects such as the atomic electric power station "Kozlodui" -- the 5th and 6th reactor of 1000 megawatts each, the heavy mechanical engineering works in Radomir, the steel casting plant Rakovski, the mines "Troyanovo-North" and "Troyanovo-South".

The climatic conditions in the country in the firt half of this year led to a high stress on agriculture. In spite of the difficulties the sowing of the spring crops was carried out in time and it was well done. For overcoming the aftermaths of the drought, irrigation on a large scale was organized. More than 160,000 hectartes of wheat and about 37,000 hectares of barley were irrigated.

The yields from the early-ripening vegetables and fruits grown in the public farms and the personal holdings were greater than those as compared with the same period of last year.

Improved was the work in the transport. More loads and passengers were transported. The capacity of the passenger transport was increased with 50 thousand seats.

During the first six months of the year, Bulgaria's foreign trade was 11 percent higher than in the first half of last year. The positive trends in altering the export structure have been preserved. The exported machinery and equipment of production destination made up about 50 percent of its total volume.

During the first half of the year Bulgaria was visited by 674 thousand foreign tourists.

Conditions have been created for the further raising of the living standard of the workers in this country. The average salaries and wages have gone up by 3 percent as against the first half of last year. Providing the population with the staple foodstuffs proceeded normally. Compared to the first half of last year, more meat and meat produce, milk and dairy produce, sugar products, fresh fruit, etc have been sold.

During the six months 19,932 apartments have been completely built and given to the population, or 4587 dwellings more than in the first half of last year.

The announcement reads that certain economic organisations have not fully ensured in the period under review the planned production of: commercial rolled iron, cold-rolled steel sheet, dry metallurgical coke, industrial robots, lathes, lorries, combines, seed drills, some kinds of fertilizers and other products.

Consumer Goods Production Improves

AU261913 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] At the Council of Ministers today the Commission of Living Standards discussed the plan fulfillment on mass consumption goods and on public services in the first 6 months of 1983. More than 479 million leva above the plan of products made of local materials and of public services were realized. Supplying the market with mass consumption goods was improved, and 8.8 percent more products than planned were delivered to the market. The economic organizations attached to the Ministry of Machine-building and Electronics, of Chemical and of Light Industry, and also the National Agroindustrial Union have achieved very good results in their activities. All of the okrugs have also achieved good results in producing and delivering goods within the 1983 6-Month Plan. Along with the successes achieved, however, certain shortcomings in producing and delivering goods to the market which caused some difficulties in the regular supply of the market were also pointed out.

The commission recommended to the economic and trade organizations to improve the variety and quality of the goods produced and carry out the necessary changes so that the needs of the market could be promptly met. Particular attention must be devoted to the timely commissioning of the capacities for the production of mass consumption goods.

U.S. 'ESCALATION' SEEN IN C. AMERICA

AU280916 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 28 Jul 83

["One Step From the Explosion' -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) -- In a commentary under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes of the dangerous escalation of the U.S. interference in Central America.

The newspaper stresses that the exercises of the American Army off the shores of Nicaragua and in the Caribbean are "an official camouflage for this interference in the region".

No one will believe the words of the American President, said at the Tuesday press conference, that the United States of America are earnestly against the use of force by one country against another: the pompous statements can convince neither the American, nor the world public, that the American aircraft-carriers are bringing the olive branch along with their deadly load", [quotation marks as received] stresses the organ of the CC of the BCP. "The moves of the White House, irrespective of the verbal concealment, are bringing the situation in Central America only a step from an armed conflict, which would have grave consequences for peace and security in the American Continent and in the world.

"The military actions, including the armed aggression, expansion and dictatorship, have always been the chief instruments in the policy of the United States towards the countries of Latin America", reads the commentary of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on the same theme. "The current military exercises are another proof of the provocational aggressive course of Reagan's administration. What the Washington ruling circles are trying to pass as a "new Latin American policy" is nothing but the activation of the hegemonic claims of the American military.

In the TRUD commentary the "Big Pine-2" military exercises are assessed as a "prelude towards an open intervention in Nicaragua".

ZHIVKOV 22 JUL GREETINGS TO NEW USSR ENVOY

AU261404 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jul 83 p 1,2

[Report on speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at ceremony held 22 July in Sofia, on occasion of presentation of credentials by Leonid Grekov, new USSR ambassador to Bulgaria]

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Leonid Grekov, newly appointed USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials. The Soviet ambassador and Comrade Todor Zhivkov exchanged greetings addresses.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most sincerely greeted the Soviet ambassador with a Bulgarian "welcome" and expressed words of the warmest gratitude for the wishes addressed to the Bulgarian people, to the Bulgarian party and state leadership, and to him, personally. He conveyed, in turn, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on his own behalf, feelings of love and respect, as well as best wishes to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, personally, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Soviet Government, and to all Soviet people.

Under the conditions of socialism, the centuries-old and invigorating friendship between our two peoples has lived through a period of unprecedented growth and has become the decisive prerequisite for the tremendous political, economic, and cultural progress of our motherland. Based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty, signed in 1967, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR will develop with unprecedented energy and elan, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed.

The absolute mutual trust, the unity, and close cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU -- these are the motors and main factors in the constant further consolidation of the fraternal alliance between our two peoples. The creative and fruitful policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR has elevated Bulgarian-Soviet relations to new heights in all sectors of life. This policy has become a nationwide cause for the Bulgarian Communists and for all working people in our country.

Bulgarian-Soviet relations have been inspired by new meaning along all lines -- cooperation between party and state organs, the Bulgarian-Soviet and Soviet-Bulgarian friendship movement, the contacts between social organizations, the fraternization between provinces and sister-cities -- all these ties are expanding and being consolidated. The General Scheme on Specialization and Production Sharing in the Material Production Sector between Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period Up to 1990 is playing a role of primary importance in the development of economic relations which are being implemented on the basis of long-term planning, and which are being increasingly intensified. Our mutual relations in the cultural sphere are particularly characteristic of the intellectual drawing closer together between our two peoples, the chairman of the State Council further stated.

We sincerely rejoice at the Soviet People's great achievements in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for further improving developed socialism in the USSR. These successes are the results of the Soviet working people's selfless efforts under the leadership of their tested vanguards -- the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also continue in the future to devote constant efforts to the successful implementation of the joint policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together, which represents a real contribution to the consolidation of the unity and strength of the entire socialist community, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared.

Our country will continue to do everything necessary for detente in the Balkans and for the consolidation of goodneighborly relations and mutually advantagous cooperation, as well as for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Implementing an unrelenting, firm, and consistent Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union will also in the future be a main factor in the struggle for the liquidation of the danger of a devastating nuclear war and for the consolidation of peace and security. This policy is in conformity with the people's vital interests and enjoys general approval.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria wholly supports the constructuve peaceful initiatives and proposals submitted by the USSR and the Soviet State at the Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, as well as at the Moscow conference of highranking party and state leaders from the fraternal socialist countries, and will actively continue to contribute to their implementation so that the goals of our coordinated foreign policy may be reached, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed.

In indestructible unity with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future continue to contribute to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact organization, to the successful and effective international socialist division of labor within the CEMA framework.

RUSSIAN WORKERS PARTY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU281615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] A festive celebration marked the 80th anniversary of the historic Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. The celebration was attended by the following comrades: Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kudadinski, Petur Tanchev, Petur Dyulgerov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Vasil Tsanov, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov read a report on the permanent historical importance of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

DOYNOV RECEIVES CUBAN CP SECRETARY ALVAREZ

AU282006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1900 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov has received Juliano Rizo Alvarez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat. Issues pertaining to cooperation between the two parties in the field of agriculture were discussed. Comrade Vasil Tsanov and Eustaqio Remedios de los Cuetos, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

REPORT ON CZECH SR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD271345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] CETEKA today issued a report on the development of the national economy and the fulfullment of the state plan in the first 6 months of 1983 in the Czech Socialist Republic. The report says that the tasks of the plan for the Czech Socialist Republic were fulfilled in all key indicators and the volume of resources grew in comparison with the first 6 months of 1982 more quickly than expected by the annual plan.

Some shortcomings, however, still persist in economic development, especially in the efficiency of exports to nonsocialist countries, in the structure of investment construction and in the practical application of scientific and technological findings.

The half-year plan of industrial production was fulfilled in the centrally managed industry in the territory of the Czech SR by 101.5 percent and its volume increased 2.7 percent over the first 6 months of last year. As planned, production in the electrotechnical industry grew faster. Industry under the management of the Czech government fulfilled the plan by 101.8 percent and compared to the first 6 months of 1982, production volume increased by 2.6 percent.

More favorable conditions were created in agriculture for increasing the intensity of plant production by changing the structure of sowing areas in favor of more remunerative plants, such as winter-sown grain cereals and permanent fodder plants.

The financial income of the inhabitants of the Czech Socialist Republic grew over the first 6 months of 1982 by Kcs 4.5 billion, that is, by 3.6 percent. The average monthly income of a worker in the socialist sector of the national economy reached Kcs, 2,748, and was higher by Kcs 62 than in first 6 months of 1982.

Total social security expenditure grew 5.4 percent over the same period last year. Retail turnover was Kcs 88.8 billion overall.

The food market was stabilized and the sale of industrial goods grew due to improvements in supplies.

The Czech Socialist Republic had 10 million 325 thousand inhabitants on 30 June 1983.

The report on the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the state plan in the Czech Socialist Republic in the first 6 months of this year will be carried in tomorrow's daily press.

CONTROL OF YOUTH, YOUTH EVENTS TO BE TIGHTENED

AU280926 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "To Protect Youth Against Negative Influences"]

[Excerpts] We want young people to embody, in a harmonious unity, dedication to the cause of socialism, high educational and cultural standards, industry, noble moral qualities, physical fitness, and active involvement in civic and social life. The substantial majority of them have these attitudes and traits.

In everyday life, however, we notice among a segment of the young generation disconcerting phenomena. Some individuals do not interconnect their existence with the results of their own work, but shirk work, let themselves be supported -- though able-bodied -- by their parents, wives, or relatives, or even earn the means for satisfying their excessive everyday needs by criminal activity. Last year, Slovak courts sentenced more than 2,300 juvenile offenders for criminal acts -- 200 more than the year before. Relatively high is the share of young people committing the criminal acts of robbery, theft, fraud, rape, parasitism, and rowdyism. We often come across alcoholism in young people; irresponsible marriages and the resulting disorderly life of young families, which then end in divorce; manifestations of coarseness, aggressiveness, and brutality, and an irresponsible, careless attitude toward social values. These are weighty negative phenomena, the existence of which must prompt all of society to purposefully endeavor to limit them as much as possible.

Where do the causes lie? We do not live in ideological isolation. The disruptive influence of the increasingly evident, hopeless capitalist reality and its motley "models" have their impact on some disoriented individuals in our country. A negative role is also played by the not yet sufficiently consistent implementation of legal and other regulations aimed at protecting youth against alcoholism and other negative influences. So far, we cannot regard as sufficiently effective and coordinated the impact of the individual components of the all-social system on those young people who have already demonstrated their tendency to act antisocially. Worthy of serious consideration, in this connection, is also the question of what example is often set for young people by the conduct and attitudes displayed by their elders -- at the work place, in the family, and in social life.

The effective protection of youth from negative influences must come much more forcefully into the focus of attention of all interested components of our society. That is why the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and, in the wake of its resolutions, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, have adopted a comprehensive set of measures aimed at fulfilling this goal. The implementation of these measures should be manifested speedily and positively. They require that the schools intensify their influence on our youth by deepening legal and moral education, emotional training, [citova vychova], and education in national pride and socialist patriotism. Young people should be taught to esteem the socialist legal system and to show a conscientious attitude toward work, social property, and material and cultural values.

So far, little consistency has been shown in creating guarantees for observing public order during all kinds of entertainment events. Henceforth, the principle will apply that if the organizer does not ensure adequate supervision and adequate cultural standards, the entertainment, dance party, or other similar event will not be permitted. Much more severe conclusions will also be drawn for selling or consuming alchoholic beverages during youth events. Equally, it is necessary to make a complete list of the network of nonregistered space -- in basements or physical training institutions, for example -- where children and juveniles meet unsupervised.

Following up on the resolution of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic is a set of social organizations' measures. Of particular importance are those implemented by the Socialist Union of Youth to enhance the attractiveness of its work and its impact on all young people, to eliminate formalistic approaches to political education, and to struggle more actively against erroneous views and attitudes of youth.

Thus what matters is the mobilization of all society to ensure that all young people in our country grow into conscientious citizens who use all their strength, abilities, zeal, and healthy, critical attitudes in the interest of further prospering our society, in which they also find favorable conditions for self-realization.

INCONSISTENCY SEEN IN REAGAN'S WORDS, DEEDS

LD271457 Prague CTK in English 1340 GMT 27 Jul 83

[By Karel Filek]

[Text] Prague -- When President Reagan said yesterday that democrarcy and development cannot thrive under a threat of violence, he had in mind the threat of the existence of which [as received] he has been trying to convince the world public for some time, a threat allegedly posed to Central America by the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua.

He claimed that the United States was on the side of peace and opposed to export of violence -- this at a time when eight U.S. warships began to operate near Central American shores and other ships are to arrive, and when the CIA in close cooperation with Honduras and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries is escalating subversive activities against the progressive Nicaraguan regime. Nothing shows better that Reagan's words are absolutely inconsistent with his deeds.

The U.S. President issued these days a proclamation in which he declared August 1, anniversary of the Final Act, as the "Helsinki Day of Human Rights." His proclamation contained attacks on socialist contries but no mention of the violations of human rights in the USA or in the area of Central America which Reagan "defe d".

One of the expressions of pretended concern for the economic situation in Central America was the appointment of a special commission headed by Henry Kissinger. In reality, Reagan expects the commission to give full approval to his policy, and to be a smokescreen to mask the aggressive plans of the United States in a region in which the White House supports the most reactionary regimes, attempts to destabilize governments not friendly to it, and to enhance U.S. influence by all available means, including aircraft carriers. It is a policy of which former presidential candidate George McGovern said that it might lead to a new Vietnam.

PITRA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

LD251303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the Party Central Committee returned from Nicaragua today. The delegation attended the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES USSR GAS MINISTER

LD272058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, received Vasiliy Dinkov, Soviet minister of the gas industry, in Prague today. They discussed deepening and broadening cooperation between the two countries in the construction and operation of transit gas pipelines.

PZPR'S CZYREK VISITING FOR SPA TREATMENT

Meets Slovak Official

AU251330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party's Central Committee, yesterday received in Bratislava Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who is staying in Czechoslovakia for a spa treatment. In a comradely talk they briefed each other on the tasks that are being resolved by the two fraternal parties.

Talks With Bilak

LD261642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is vacationing in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial, comradely discussion, they exchanged views on the current world situation, exchanged information on topical tasks being solved by the two fraternal parties and evaluated issues of further development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

PITRA HOLDS TALKS WITH PZPR'S MICHALEK

LD262236 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In the course of a cordial, comradely discussion, they informed each other about the realization of the goals of agricultural policy and about mutual cooperation in this sphere.

REPORTAGE ON MITTAG'S CUBA ACTIVITIES

Presents Award to Blas Roca

LD282347 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The GDR has awarded Blas Roca Calderio, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, its highest distinction, the Karl Marx Order. It was presented to the revolutionary and statesman today by Guenter Mittag, who is leading a party and state delegation on a visit to Havana.

Guenter Mittag stressed that Blas Roca, as the long-serving general secretary of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba, has made a great contribution to the development of the workers' movement and to the propagation of the ideas of Marx and Lenin. Following the victory of the revolution, he worked as a member of the Cuban party leadership, as president of the National Assembly, and in other offices to help build up the socialist order in Cuba. He has also done a great deal personally to help develop friendly relations between the GDR and Cuba.

Meets With Castro

LD282331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2132 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 28 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR Council of State, who is heading the GDR party and government delegation attending the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada, was received in Havana on Thursday [28 July] for a cordial talk by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Cuban Republic. It was attended by: Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and foreign minister; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; and Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador to the Cuban Republic. The Cuban side was represented by: Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers; Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and foreign minister; and Julio Garcia, Cuban ambassador to the GDR.

Guenter Mittag conveyed to Fidel Castro most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were most warmly reciprocated by Fidel Castro.

Guenter Mittag said that the meeting between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro in Berlin in March of this year and the arrangements concluded between the two statemen decisively stimulated fraternal and friendly cooperation between the SED and the PCC, the GDR and the Republic of Cuba. The treaty on friendship and cooperation opened up significant prospects for all areas and is daily being invigorated.

Guenter Mittag thanked for the invitation to take part in the celebrations in Santiago de Cuba. He stressed the lasting events and impressions of the delegation's visit to historic places in Santiago de Cuba, a meeting with members of the Cuban Armed Forces, and primarily, the central function and the impressive speech by Fidel Castro.

The participation of more than 160 delegations shows the great international authority of Cuba, which is successfully developing socialism and which resolutely defends the achievements of the revolution. The Communists and the people of the GDR respect and highly appreciate this.

Fidel Castro thanked in cordial words for the participation of a high-ranking GDR party and government delegation in the events marking the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada. At a time when U.S. imperialism fans the international situation in a most dangerous fashion and directs massive threats and provocations against socialist Cuba, the participation and presence of such a representative GDR delegation carries especial weight.

The Cuban workers, Fidel Castro said, will purposefully continue the path of socialist construction, as resolved at the second party congress. On this path the Cuban people attained considerable achievements that were unthinkable in capitalist conditions.

In view of the aggressive policy of the U.S. ruling circles, the Cuban workers are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defensive might.

During an exchange of views on international questions, Guenter Mittag and Fidel Castro noted that today it is more urgent than ever to counter the reckless war plans of imperialism's most aggressive circles. They both agreed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are proving to be the main force in averting the threat of war and in preventing a nuclear inferno. It is still not too late to stop the fateful development arising from the arms-drive plans of the United States and NATO. In the Prague Declaration of January and at the Moscow meeting of the highest representatives of socialist countries in June of this year, the Warsaw Pact states submitted constructive proposals to the NATO countries.

Guenter Mittag said that the GDR is doing its utmost in order to meet its historic responsibility on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The special object is to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

In the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress, Guenter Mittag said, the workers of the GDR are doing everything in order to strengthen socialism on German soil and thus make a contribution toward safeguarding peace.

The two sides condemned the continuing interference by U.S. imperialism in Central American countries and the Caribbean. They pledged their firm solidarity with the fighting countries of Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador, Chile, and other countries.

It was agreed to continue bilateral cooperation between the GDR and Cuba as planned, and dynamically as well.

Presents Castro With Bust

LD282337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2142 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 28 Jul (ADN) -- On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Guenter Mittag presented to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, a bust of Karl Marx as the official present from the GDR on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada.

Fidel Castro thanked him for this present, which impressively affirms the militant bond of our Marxist-Leninist parties. He asked Guenter Mittag to convey his thanks and high appreciation to Erich Honecker and the creator of the bust, the sculptor Fritz Cremer. The Cuban Communists are pleased with this present and, as Fidel Castro said, will choose a worthy place for the bust.

Departs Havana 28 Jul

LD282357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2239 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 28 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR party and government delegation, headed by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Council of State, which attended the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada in Santiago de Cuba, was cordially seen off at the international airport of the Cuban capital on Thursday [28 July] by Commandant of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party Control and Revisions Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Cuban Republic; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Cuban Republic; and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister. Also present were Julio Garcia Oliveras, Cuban ambassador to the GDR, and Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador to Cuba.

Earlier, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, in the presence of other personages, gave a farewell dinner in honor of Guenter Mittag and the other members of the party and government delegation.

CONTINUING REPORTS ON STRAUSS GDR VISIT

Visits Meissen, Weimar, Erfurt

AU281329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Meissen (ADN) -- In the course of his private stay in the GDR, CSU Chairman and Bavarian Premier Franz-Josef Strauss on Tuesday visited the Meissen Porcelain Factory, Albrechts-Castle, and the Meissen Cathedral. Later in the day he visited the Naumburg Cathedral and proceeded to Weimar and to Erfurt, from where Strauss will return to the FRG tonight, Wednesday.

Effects Prisoner Release

LD282057 Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Munich 28 Jul (DPA) -- Bavarian Prime Minister and CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss received on Thursday news of the release from imprisonment in the GDR of five people whose release Strauss requested in his talks with SED chief Erich Honecker. The telephone message with the news of the release came "from the immediate neighborhood of Honecker," Wolfgang Held, chief of the prime minister's office in the Munich State Chancellory, said on Thursday evening. Among those released is the seriously ill Rainer Baeurich, who has been sentenced and imprisoned twice in the GDR. Also released are two married couples sentenced to 2-3 years imprisonment for attempted escapes from the GDR. In his meeting with Honecker, Strauss referred to a total of nine cases from a series of letters he has received in recent years, Held said. In the letters, former GDR prisoners already released asked Strauss for help on behalf of their relatives.

ECONOMIC PLAN FIGURES FOR FIRST HALF 1983

LD160613 East ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR economy is continuing to develop stably and dynamically. In the first 6 months of this year considerable economic growth was achieved. In many sectors, the plan was overfulfilled. This positive balance is drawn up by a report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the implementation of the economic plan in the first 6 months.

It is noted that the workers of the GDR in the Karl Marx Year, 1983, are developing great activity for the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress: "The successful balance achieved in the first half-year is an expression of this. To an ever greater extent the thinking and actions of the workers are being determined by the awareness that the most important contribution to the securing of peace is the all-round strengthening of the GDR."

Growth is output is being determined to a decisive degree by the combines in industry and construction. "In the first 6 months of this year, the industrial combines have produced industrial products worth M2.1 billion over the plan targets for supplies to the people, to the economy, and for export."

In socialist agriculture the cooperative farmers and workers did a great deal to ensure that the people were supplied with food, and industry with raw materials, the report goes on. "On the basis of the great economic output, it was possible to continue the proven policy of the main task as a firm unity of economic and social policy under the changed political and economic conditions abroad. The results in the raising of economic capacity of the GDR allowed us to secure and gradually develop the material and cultural standard of living of the people thus far achieved."

In housing construction and in the preservation of the existing housing stock, great things were done. Social security is constantly being consolidated by rising productivity. All children have access to a high level of education; everyone has a trade and an assured job. The decisive factor for the further powerful economic growth is that all factors for the intensification of social production were exploited more fully.

The growth in output is predominantly sustained by the rise in work productivity. In the industrial sector we achieved the highest yet recorded rate of reduction of specific consumption of economically important energy sources and raw materials. The higher overall economic putput was aided by the better use of indigenous raw materials, the report goes on. The contribution made by science and technology to economic efficiency also grew.

Investment was further concentrated on the economically significant projects with a considerably shorter implementation period and greater economic efficiency. The material-technological basis was developed to a greater degree by means of modernization and renewal. Microelectronics and robot technology were used more often to modernize fixed assets and automate entire technological processes. This led to the improvement of both working and living conditions. At present, 26,000 robots are already in use. The development of the material-technological basis for the extraction and processing of indigenous raw materials was continued.

The report goes on to say that the firm foundation for the stable economic and social development of the GDR is the unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the GDR's firm anchoring within the socialist community of states.

Socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries has been further deepened and made more effective. The official friendly visit by the party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker to the Soviet Union ushered in a new stage in the fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR. The measures agreed on with Yuriy Andropov for the further deepening of economic cooperation are a decisive step in the strengthening of the economic bases to the friendship between the two countries. On the basis of approved plans and in the implementation of the program for specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990, the integration of the economies of the two countries further increased in the first 6 months. At present there are 185 governmental and ministerial agreements between the GDR and the USSR on economic and scientific-technological cooperation. They are particularly aimed at sectors that determine scientific-technological progress, such as microelectronics and robot technology.

The tasks of securing the country's defenses and of internal security and order were implemented as a firm element of the economic policy of the socialist state, the document notes.

The following key statistics are mentioned as provisional data:

Produced national income rose by four percent. More than 75 percent of the growth in national income was produced by industry. More than 80 percent of the growth in national income was accounted for by the increase in work productivity.

Input per unit of produced national income was lowered by three percent during the first 6 months. Industrial commodity production increased in the sphere controlled by the industrial ministries by 4.5 percent and in the economy by 3.8 percent. Net production increased by 6.2 percent. In the sphere of net production the plan was overfulfilled. The unit consumption in economically important energy resources, raw materials, and materials dropped by eight percent. Labor productivity in the sphere controlled by the ministries increased on the basis of net production by 5.3 percent. Fortythree combines have increased the rate of growth of labor productivity in comparison with the first half of 1982.

The economic effectiveness of science and technology increased. The production of top-quality products for supplying the population, the economy, and export rose by 15 percent in comparison with the first half of 1982. By means of scientific-technical measures 259 million working hours were saved. This is the equivalent of the labor capacity of 280,900 workers in this period.

The document states that in the first 6 months, over 24 billion marks were invested in the economy. Production in construction increased by 3.1 percent. Here the plan was overfulfilled by 1.3 percent. A total of 95,997 apartments were either built or modernized. This is 5,141 more than planned and 6,780 more than in the first half of 1982. Thus, living conditions improved for 288,000 citizens, especially in areas with a high working class population. Building repairs were increased by twelve percent.

In agriculture, the plan was overfulfilled in sales to the state in livestock products, in animals for slaughter, milk, and eggs. Animal stocks were higher than in the same period last year. The plan for vegetable sales to the state was fulfilled.

In the area of foreign trade, GDR exports rose by 15 percent. Foreign trade turnover with the socialist economic bloc rose by nine percent. Trade also increased with the GDR's most important trade partner, the USSR. Trade with the developing countries increased by 25 percent; trade relations with the capitalist industrialized countries were further expanded. The balance of trade with the non-socialist economic area again showed an export surplus.

In the first half-year government subsidies for the population rose to 32 billion marks. This means that over 800 million marks more than in the same period last year were made available for housing construction and the maintenance of stable rents, stable consumer prices for basic necessities, and public transportation, and for meeting the growing health, social, intellectual, and cultural needs of the population. The net income of the population increased by 1.4 billion marks; retail turnover amounted to 49.5 billion marks. Services and repairs for the public rose by 220 million marks. A large part in this was played by cooperative and private trade enterprises.

Material conditions have been improved in education. A total of 824 new classrooms, 46 school sports centers, and 10,552 kindergartens were supplied. A total of 107 positions for doctors and 66 for dentists were provided for out-patient treatment in order to further improve medical and social care, including the protection of health. Altogether, 181,000 adults and children received attention. Physical culture and sport were comprehensively promoted; GDR athletes won 15 gold, 20 silver, and 16 bronze medals in world and European competitions.

In the development of industry, it was specified that the plans for industrial commodity production and net production were overfulfilled every month. This meant that the combines and enterprises were able to supply products worth 2.1 billion marks over and above the plan for the population, the economy, and export. This lead on the plan was achieved without recourse to additional energy, raw materials, and materials resources. All spheres of industry exceeded plan targets in industrial commodity production.

In the first 6 months the production of new consumer goods was worth nine billion marks. It was further stated that the planned sales of finished goods for the public were exceeded in all branches.

Those working on the central gas pipeline youth project in the USSR have comprehensively fulfilled their obligations with respect to the linear part of the gas pipeline, in the construction of the compressor stations, and in setting up projects related to infrastructure. The Pritzwalk-Neubrandenburg section of the "gas pipeline construction in the GDR" project was completed ahead of schedule.

In microelectronic products, plan targets were exceeded. This has created further conditions for the broad application of microelectronics. The proportion of numerically-controlled machine tools in the production of cutting tools increased to 36 percent. The production of products related to robot technology increased by 16 percent.

Profits, as a concentrated expression of increasing efficiency, were almost 700 million marks higher than in the first half of 1982. It is also stated that the planned domestic results in the sphere controlled by the industrial ministries were exceeded.

The production of top-quality goods for the population, the economy, and for export, amounted to 34 billion marks and grew by 15 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Thus there was a further increase in the efficiency of the production and export structure of the GDR economy. This development was based on the increasingly close scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR, the document states. "This underlines the vital importance of joint efforts to promote science and technology and the application of their modern findings in the economic use of energy and materials, in processing energy resources, and raw materials, microprocessing and robot technology, and increasing the efficiency and quality of consumer goods and food production. It is of fundamental importance that the tasks outlined in the government and ministerial agreements are carried out and significantly contribute to raising performance potential."

The targets of the science and technology state plan and the tasks contained in the science and technology plans for the combines were fulfilled and in some cases exceeded. A total of 2,301 scientific-technical findings from the science and technology state plan and the enterprise plans were introduced in the production sphere, the document states. In the publicly-owned economy, more than one million workers are involved in the innovators' movement. The annual value of innovations applied in the production sphere in the first half of 1983 was 2.7 billion marks.

In the first half-year, 250 units in centrally-planned investment projects went into permanent production. Investment in housing construction, education, the health and social services, as well as in culture was 5 billion marks.

Labor productivity in the construction industry increased by 7.6 percent. A total of 59,756 new apartments were completed, including 7,855 privately-owned homes. A total of 36,241 apartments were modernized. The plan targets were realized in all areas. New social facilities built include: 5,034 infant centers, 10,052 kindergartens, 824 classrooms, and 46 school sports halls in comprehensive secondary schools. A total of 1,490 beds were added to old peoples' homes and nursing homes.

In agriculture, the plan for sales to the state of livestock was overfulfilled for slaughter animals by 1 percent, in milk by 6 percent, and in eggs by 6 percent. The stocks of cattle, pigs, sheep, and hens were higher than in the same period last year.

At most 2.6 million hectares of land were planted in grain. Thus, the area under cultivation has increased. The plan for vegetable sales to the state was met in the first half-year. The sales were higher than in the same period last year. In the food industry the plan for industrial commodity production was overfulfilled.

In the first half-year an active balance of trade was again achieved. "Trade with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries forms a decisive foundation for the economic and social development of the GDR. Trade turnover with these countries grew by nine percent. The USSR is the GDR's largest trade partner, with a share of 39 percent. Trade with the USSR increased by nine percent."

Despite the continuing economic crisis and trade and credit restrictions, trade relations with the capitalist industrialized countries were further expanded. The balance of trade with non-socialist countries showed an export surplus.

Living conditions have improved for 288,000 citizens, in particular, in working class areas. Mainly workers, young married couples, and large families moved into the newly-built or modernized apartments. In the first 6 months of this year, 119,218 children were born.

The combines made available consumer goods worth almost 800 million marks in excess of the plan for supplying the population. The value of services and repairs for the public amounted to 2.9 billion marks. This means an increase of 220 million marks, or eight percent. Two-thirds of these services and repairs were carried out by trade enterprises. The cooperative and private trade enterprises increased their services to the public by 8.5 percent, and the publicly-owned trade enterprises by seven percent.

Each school graduate is assured either a study place or apprenticeship. Over 87 percent of pupils who go into vocational training have completed the 10th class of the polytechnical secondary school, the document states. Working mothers and their children are given special care. A total of 5,034 new infant centers have been created. A total of 1,200 new beds were made available in hospitals.

New works in socialist culture and art helped to enrich socialist national culture and the further development of the socialist lifestyle. Intellectual and cultural life in the first half of 1983 took place against the background of numerous tributes to the life and works of Karl Marx. In this connection, the document refers to the international scientific conference on "Karl Marx and the Present-Day -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in Berlin.

An expression of the meticulous cultivation and promotion of the humanist and progressive heritage was the festive reopening of the reconstructed Wartburg as a great cultural and historical work and as a fitting contribution to the 1983 Martin Luther celebrations.

A total of 2,900 new publications with 63 million copies, as well as ten million records and cassettes were available and helped to meet growing cultural demands, the document states.

In conclusion, the document states: "The successful results of the first half of 1983 show that the working people are willing to contribute with high performances to the implementation of the policy decided on at the 10th SED Congress, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of peace. The further strengthening of the GDR's economic performance has created good conditions for the fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1983 plan tasks and for the preparation of the 1984 economic plan."

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT -- Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN) -- The fifth meeting of the GDR-Argentina joint government commission ended in Berlin today. It had taken place in an open atmosphere. During the 3 days of consultations, the partners in the talks noted that bilateral economic relations had intensified and that there were good possibilities for their expansion. They signed an agreed document containing measures for implementing export and import projects. The delegations were headed by Wilhelm Bastian, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Dr Miguel (Almada), under secretary in the Ministry of Economics of Argentina. During his visit to the GDR, Dr (Almada) met with Eberhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Wolfgang Keil, deputy minister of heavy engineering and plant construction, and Dr Werner Polze, president of the German Foreign Trade Bank. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 27 Jul LD]

BANKER IN POLAND -- Warsaw, 28 Jul (ADN) -- Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic, Janusz Obodowski, and president of the GDR State Bank, Horst Kaminsky, have met in Warsaw. Janusz Obodowski briefed his guest on the economic problems in Poland and on measures to improve the structure of industrial production. Ways in which banks can help stimulate economic efficiency were discussed. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 28 Jul 83 LD]

CONVEYER BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION -- The miners of the Jaenschwalde brown coal strip mine today completed this year's biggest rationalization project. The project involves the addition of a third bucket-wheel excavator to the 60-m conveyer bridge and is the first to be used in GDR brown coal strip mines. The goal of this machine combination is to increase yearly overburden removal from 80 to 115 million cubic meters. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 Jul 83 DW]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT POSITION ON USSR VISIT

LD281822 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] In their joint stand, the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and the Government have noted with satisfaction that there was a total identity of views in the most important issues during the USSR visit of the Hungarian party and Government delegation headed by Janos Kadar. The discussions were characterized by mutual trust and understanding and by a common will to act. The two countries' relations are developing successfully in every sphere of life on the basis of the principles of internationalism and of the common objectives and interests of socialism, in mutual respect and friendship.

The delegation's visit has contributed successfully to the development of the two countries' multifaceted and mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The discussions have once again affirmed that the two parties and the two countries judge identically the world political situation. The Hungarian People's Republic consistently supports the Soviet Union's peace policy and its far-reaching disarmament proposals.

At the Moscow discussions, the Hungarian and Soviet leaders affirmed that the maintenance of world peace is a realistic, attainable objective, and it is by no means permissible that the imperialist forces should gain military superiority over the socialist countries. For this very reason it is of great significance that the socialist countries' unity and fraternal cooperation should be further strengthened, the joint stand of the Politburo and Government states.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK CELEBRATIONS

LD280819 Budapest MTI in English 0627 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- Led by Livia Deak, deputy-chairwoman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, a Hungarian delegation has left for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to attend the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of the end of the Korean war.

BRIEFS

RETAIL TRADE REPORT -- Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- (Comparisons with first six months of 1982) A preliminary report of the Home Trade Ministry says that in Hungary, counted at current prices, in the first six months of the year, retail trade turnover rose by 7.8 percent, 1.7 percent above the target. Retail trade turnover was worth 204,500 million forints. The turnover of miscellaneous manufactured goods grew by ten percent, clothing articles four percent, food and coffee-tobacco-drinks put together seven percent. The share of food and coffee-tobacco-drinks put together increased by 0.1 percent, that of manufactured goods decreased by 0.1 percent. Counted at current prices, wholesale turnover rose by 6.5 percent. Purchases of consumer goods from domestic producers rose by 3.3 percent, from abroad 6.7 percent. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 28 Jul 83 LD]

SEJM MEETS ON PENAL CODE, MEDIA LAW, TAX CHANGES

Report on Opening

LD281018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Report by Sejm correspondent Slawomir Szof]

[Excerpts] The last plenary meeting of the Sejm in the spring session -- 40th in this term of office -- began 1 hour ago. The agenda includes tax policy, including four draft bills on income tax, turnover tax, equalizing tax, and the tax on inheritance and donations; the setting up of the Ministry of Administration and Regional Economy [Ministerstwo Administracji i Gospodarki Przestrzennej] and the establishment of the Central Office for the Protection of Natural Environment and Water Economy. Finally, there will be amendments to the Penal Code and to the bill on control of publications and entertainments. These matters are important and they arouse wide interest.

Soon after 1000 the session was opened by Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa. Those present include Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. The report on the state's tax policy was then delivered by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz.

On behalf of four Sejm commissions Deputy Bozena Maciejewska presented the account of work on the government draft bills changing the bill on turnover tax and profit tax. The regulations in those drafts concern, first of all, the principles of taxation on crafts and private trade and services.

Tax Policy Changes

LD281945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1616 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] And now as announced we present a report on today's Sejm session. The first items of today's Sejm debate pertained to the fiscal system. Opening the debate, in the presence of Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski, Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa gave the floor to Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz, who presented a government report on the principles of the state fiscal policy. Here are the most important excerpts from this speech:

[Begin Nieckarz recording] The assumptions of the economic reform and the complex process of changes in our economic system call for an appropriate restructuring of the fiscal system. Basic changes in the fiscal system with regard to units of the socialized economy have been already made; now the system of taxation for the nonsocialized economy and the population must be adapted to the new conditions. These conditions illustrate the need for an increase in the role played by taxes as the instrument stimulating economic development and the way in which citizens contribute to overall social needs.

These taxes currently constitute merely 2 percent of the state budget revenue, thus they are in fact a marginal source as regards the financing of social needs. Our intention is to strive for a more effective influence of taxation not only on the development but also on the structure of production throughout the nonsocialized economy.

Fiscal policy should more clearly form the foundations for lasting development and conduct the various forms of economic activity. It should stimulate honestly executed economic actions in rural and urban areas, conducted on one's own account, and in particular be based on the actual work done by the taxpayer and his family. That is why we want to increase the stimulating role of taxes also through diverse tax reliefs.

In addition, the regulating influence of taxes in relation to incomes, especially high ones, should also be increased. During the period of overcoming the crisis, taxes must become one of the factors implementing the policy of a just distribution of this burden. The suggested fiscal solutions are based on the assumption that all social and vocational groups must bear this burden as evenly as possible. Taxes should also be used more boldly as an instrument restricting the socially undesirable range of income, eliminating unwarranted revenue and combating enrichment at the expense of others. This is expected by all men of honest work.

As regards taxes paid by crafts, private commerce, and services, the proposals aim, above all, at the adjustment of these taxes to the importance of these activities for socioeconomic development. The fiscal policy will continue to support the development of crafts and private trade and will take into consideration the specific nature of these activities, combined with personal responsibility for the results of husbandry, including personal economic risk.

Draft laws submitted to the Sejm also contain proposed amendments to taxing Polonia firms. Turnover tax proposals are based on the solutions adopted for socialized economy and crafts. Similar provisions are at the foundation of the proposed amendments to income tax collected from those firms. Their general intention is a closer linking of the economic interests of Polonia firms with the requirements of our economy and particularly with market requirements.

I would like to state clearly that the proposed amendments for taxing Polonia firms do not alter in any way the government's policy and attitude toward the initiative of Poles who stay abroad and who intend or who do conduct economic activity in Poland. However, it is our duty to correct those particular practices that do not correspond with the expectations of adopted legislation. The proposed amendments should contribute to the elimination of improper practices which are not in the interest of either side.

Citizen deputies, prepared amendments for taxing farms aim at the restoration of the basic functions of agricultural tax. They also aim to increase the motivating role of taxes in the development of agricultural production and changes in its structure. Another essential element of the taxation system is the taxing of high earnings obtained in the socialized economy; this particularly applies to equalizing tax. Proposed amendments to this tax are dictated mostly by social premises and are becoming indispensable in the conditions of economic reform. With enterprises' financial independence in fixing wages, the tax will in practice be the only instrument to shape the size of wages.

May it please the house, of essential importance for the protection of personal property and for the consolidation of citizens safety are the new principles of the death and gift tax. An essential transformation of the role of taxes in the reformed economy should take place. It is necessary to restore the importance that it enjoys in the whole world. Taxes are a basic instrument for indirectly guiding economic and social processes. We are aware that the reactivation in our country of the proper functions of taxes has encountered particular psychological barriers. The restoration of the importance of taxes is first a social process, from treating taxes as a penalty to treating them as a simple ordinary obligation toward our own state, to shaping the consciousness that although taxes are not liked, they have to be paid.

The proposed solutions are not directed toward egalitarianism. We think that high incomes may occur in the present conditions too. They are one of factors that encourage productivity, giving satisfaction for work input, capabilities, talent, and scope of responsibility. The point is for these incomes to be honestly worked for and properly taxed. We have chosen the intermediate solution which, in our opinion, corresponds to the current conditions. Before making this choice we held many consultations and carried out joint work with the central self-management (?and taxation) organizations and with trade union representatives. [end recording]

'Equalizing Tax'

LD282355 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 July -- Sejm Deputy Jerzy Grochmalicki presented a government bill on the equalizing tax. In the period of overcoming the crisis and the striving for economic stability, it is socially justified to more justly divide the burdens of the crisis among the better-off social and professional groups and to counteract the emergence of excessive incomes with the help of taxes.

The draft law adopted the principle of a universal taxation of all components of the pay. For the temporary period of 1983-85, the bill proposes to exclude remunerations and additional payments for the work on days-off, Sundays and holidays [word indistinct] taxation if this was an overtime work on these days. This is necessary to increase production.

In the committee's opinion, the amount of money proposed to be exempt from taxation [word indistinct] totalling 300,000 zlotys, is right for social reasons and as well as in view of the basic functions of a tax. The incomes exceeding the amount of money exempt from a tax [words indistinct] a progressive tax scale. The scale starts from 10 per cent for the surplus with incomes slightly exceeding (?the) exempt amount of money and ends with 75 percent for the surplus of incomes over 840,000 zlotys annually, that is, over 70,000 zlotys a month.

The draft (?proposes) to reduce the tax in virtue of expenditure on the construction or repair of a one-family house and on payment for building [word indistinct] within a housing cooperative.

The draft law also suggests the introduction of an investment bonus connected with the practised profession as regards musicians, composers, artists and photographers. For a long time, these creative milieux postulated the granting of such assistance.

The draft also proposes to apply reduced taxes for taxpayers attaining incomes from the growing of fruit and vegetables and from some kinds of animal husbandry in virtue of investments in production.

The bill is a compromise between social expectations and the requirements of the socio-economic situation. The draft is an important stage in creating a uniform system of taxation.

Przymanowski Amendment Rejected

LD290501 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 28 July -- The meeting of the Polish parliament (Sejm) held today was one of the busiest Sejm sessions ever, a session which bore fruit in many important legislative acts.

The bill on the equalizing tax turned out to be the most controversial one -- it was adopted with 16 votes against and 31 abstentions. Before it was passed there had been a vote on an amendment proposed by Deputy Janusz Przymanowski. The proposed amendment set the amount free from taxation at twice the average pay thus taking into account the rate of inflation. The amendment was not passed, however. The vote was 35 in favor, 135 against with 41 abstentions.

Opinions were expressed in the debate that without strengthening the tax system's role both with regard to economic units and the population, it would be difficult or outright impossible to comprehensively transform the mechanisms of the economy.

Inheritance-Donation Tax

LD281217 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Report by unidentified Sejm correspondent]

[Excerpt] Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska, presenting the report on the government draft bill on inheritance and donation tax, reminded delegates that the main aim of inheritance tax is [word indistinct] distribution of national income. The suggested bill divides tax payers into four groups depending on degree of relationship. The aim is to give preference to agriculture, crafts, and services, and to welfare, cultural, and educational activities, including religion, and also to housing construction. The general rule was agreed that the property law establish the value of goods according to the average market price in a given city. Under certain conditions, relief is envisaged as far as the right by inheritance or donation to a cooperative dwelling or house is concerned.

Tomorrow's press will carry all the details of these bills.

After a break, which is coming to an end, discussion on all tax bills will begin. Thirteen deputies have entered their names to the list of speakers.

Penal, Media Control Laws

LD281845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1616 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The draft bills on the amendments to some regulations in the sphere of penal and misdemeanors law, and on the amendment to the bill on the control of publications and performances were presented to the Sejm by Deputy Maria Ciszewska:

[Begin Ciszewska recording] May it please the house, the legal regulations passed a week ago and those presented today are of great significance for ensuring social calm and public order in our country -- essential conditions for over-coming the socio-economic crisis.

The changes to the penal and misdemeanor law which are envisaged by the first of the draft laws are small. Their introduction is justified by the experiences of the prosecuting organs and those of the administration of justice in combating crimes that strike at the [word indistinct] good of the community, which was indeed protected in a special way during the period of martial law. However, despite the lifting of martial law, the protection of this good cannot be discarded in the current period.

Article 278, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code in force is subject to a minor modification consisting of the introduction of a ban against participation in a union that has been dissolved or that has been refused legalization. In order to ensure public order, it is, after all, essential to limit the emergence of various kinds of organizational structures whose activity, according to the regulations of the law in force, has been considered undesirable.

The final proposed changes relate to disturbances in the form of protest actions organized contrary to the legal regulations. This in no way restricts the possibilities for the organization of such actions as are envisaged in the regulations in force. The draft law also envisages two changes to the procedural regulations: in the Legal Procedure Code and in the Code for Procedure in Cases of Misdemenaors. In the Penal Procedure Code, Article 565, (?point) 2 is expanded to include a list of crimes subject to the jurisdiction of military courts. This extension relates to the most serious crimes against the state such as terrorist attacks, conspiracy against the state, sabotage, subversion, and the dissemination of propaganda opposed to the alliances. With regard to the Code of Procedure in Cases of Misdemeanors, a change is envisaged to Article 70 which gives a different definition from the one that has pertained to date to the period of the application of faster procedures by misdemeanor courts, granting voivodas the right to define the period for which this procedure is in force, depending on the specific needs of a particular locality.

May it please the house, the second proposal for changes relates to the law on the control of publications and performances. The draft of the changes to this law encompasses an extension of the list of values that it is not permitted to violate when availing itself of the freedom of speech and publication. The draft introduces a modification to the list of publications excluded from control, and defines the principles upon which foreign publications whose dissemination is forbidden can be obtained. The proposed modifications should contribute to a more effective protection of the interests of the state in this sphere of social life, eliminating the possibility of abuse of the existing liberties to damage the political interests of the PPR. These changes, however, in no way violate or reduce the constitutional principle of freedom of speech. It is simply a matter of providing protection against abuses of freedom of speech for activity [word indistinct] [end recording]

Following the deputy's speech, Deputies Karol Malcuzynski, Zygmunt Surowiec, Jozef Barecki, and Jan Szczepanski spoke of the role of censorship in the state and of the proposed changes to the law on the control of publications and performances, as well as of the changes in Penal Law and in the Law on Misdemenaors. The Sejm passed the bill on changing certain regulations in the sphere of Penal Law and in the Law on Misdemeanors, with 6 votes against and 13 abstentions, and adopted the bill on changing the law regarding the control of publications and performances with 9 votes against and 19 abstentions. As the next point on the agenda the Sejm heard replies to deputies' questions. Finally the Sejm adopted a resolution to close its sixth spring session today.

Report on Voting

LD281433 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] After the completion of the deputies' debate, the Sejm listened to the government report about the principles of the tax policy. Subsequently there was a vote on various tax bills together with the amendments submitted by the Sejm commissions.

The Sejm passed the bill on the change of the law on income tax with 1 vote against it and 23 abstentions.

The bill on the change of the law on the turnover tax was passed with one vote against and four abstentions.

The bill on tax on donations and inheritance was passed with 5 votes against and 28 abstentions.

The amendment suggested by Deputy Przymanowski was rejected. The Sejm passed the bill on the equalizing tax with 16 votes against and 31 abstentions.

After lunch the Sejm resumed debate. The report of the Sejm commissions on the government draft bills on creation of the Office of Minister of Administration and Regional Economy, and the establishment of the Central Office for the Protection of Natural Environment and Water Economy was presented by Deputy Jan Lembas. After the voting the Sejm adopted both bills.

General Wlodzimierz Oliwa has been appointed by the Sejm as the minister of administration and spatial economy.

Subsequently, Deputy Wilhelm Szewczyk presented the report of the Commission on Culture and Art, and the Commission of Legislative Work on the government draft bill on the POLISH PRESS AGENCY. With one vote against, and one abstention the Sejm adopted the bill.

PAP Becomes Government Agency

LD282121 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 July -- The bill on the POLISH PRESS AGENCY was presented as a point of the agenda at today's Sejm meeting. The bill introduces a fundamental change to the legal status of the agency: from a state enterprise into a government agency, which it was in fact but without proper legal resolutions. The PAP, receiving the status of the official government agency and not changing its hitherto character of activity, elevates its position in the structure of administration. The Sejm adopted the law on the POLISH PRESS AGENCY with one vote against and one abstention.

In the final part of its meeting today, the Sejm also adopted a resolution on closing its 6th session as of July 28.

Session Summarized

LD282117 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The proposed changes in penal law and in misdemeanors law are closely connected with the laws on the lifting of martial law and on the particular legal regulations. They relate to several hundred articles. The law adopted a week ago by the Sejm, together with the amendments proposed today, are of great importance for the security of the country and the peaceful emergence from the socioeconomic crisis. They were dictated by our experiences of recent years. For example, those who head or organize an illegal protest action will be subject to punishment. This regulation thus does not limit the possibilities of such actions as are organized with the framework of the law in force. The competence of the military courts: This is a further amendment to penal law and extends to terrorism, subversion, assassination attempts [zamachy], conspiracy, weakening the defensive capacity of the state, attacks on the alliances of Poland, and treason.

Members of the Commissions for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and for Legislative Work came to the conclusion that the article in the Penal Code in accordance with which persons who disseminate false information are subject to punishment -- as it has read hitherto -- sufficiently protects the interests of the state, and thus these members withdrew the previously proposed amendments to this article. The proposed changes in the Misdemeanors Code mean: first, that persons who paste posters, drawings, captions, and the like in public places not set aside for this, or who do so without the consent of the organs or institutions who employ or manage these places, are subject to punishment; second, viovodas are given the opportunity to define the duration of the so-called faster procedure in the courts. The bill on changes to certain regulations of penal law and on the Law on Misdemeanors was passed by the Sejm with 6 votes against and 13 abstentions.

The amendment to the law on control of publications and performances is in accordance with the spirit of the press bill, which is being drafted at present. The amendments aim to forestall abuse of freedom of speech for base ends. For example, the second article of the law hitherto read as follows: When availing oneself of freedom of speech and publication in publications and performances one is not permitted to attack the independence or territorial integrity of the PPR. The following words have now been added: or to endanger the security of the state. The amendments introduced also (?create norms for) principles for the storage of and provision of access to foreign publications that it is forbidden to disseminate. Hitherto there has been the threat of a fine of up to Z5,000 for evasion of the duty to submit a publication to the control stipulated in the law. It is now possible that the publication involved in this infringement will be forfeit. There were several critical opinions expressed in the discussion on the amendments to the law on the control of publications and performances, which was reflected in the voting: the bill was passed with 9 votes against and 19 abstentions.

REPORTAGE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AMNESTY BILL

54 People Released

LD281655 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office, referring to previous communiques on the implementation of the Amnesty Bill regulations, reports that the organs of the Prosecutor's Office yesterday lifted temporary arrest in relation to 54 persons suspected of crimes subject to the amnesty. Among those set free are persons against whom accusations had formerly been made concerning: participation in an illegal union, publicly calling for disobedience, disseminating information to provoke riots, and crimes not committed deliberately. As of 27 July the organs of the Prosecutor's Office -- on the basis of the amnesty regulations -- have released a total of 206 persons under temporary arrest.

Geremek, Onyszkiewicz Freed

NC290958 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 29 (AFP) -- Bronislaw Geremek, a former adviser to Solidarity and one of the best-known members of the banned trade union federation, was freed today from Rakowiecke Prison here, the state prosecutor's office said. The release of Mr Geremek, a close collaborator of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, came 48 hours after the freeing of another prominent member of the union, its former spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who had been in the same prison.

OFFICIAL ON EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU270924 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23/24 Jul 83 p 5

[Henryk Chadzynski interview with Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, government deputy plenipotentiary for economic reform: "The State Versus the Economy"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] It is significant that the new series of attacks on the reform, which are after all not always open, was directed against the alleged weakening of the state's role in economy and, as in former times when an aversion to excessive interference from the administration in economic affairs was born of the negative experiences of the past, so now, too, calls are being made for a return to the old, tested methods because it is only the old methods that according to the critics, promise success under crisis conditions. That is why we have decided to turn to Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, government deputy plenipotentiary for the reform, for a broader view of this subject.

[Chadzynski] Professor, how can you explain charges that claim that the economic reform, in the form approved by the Ninth PZPR Congress and the Sejm, is weakening the state in the economic sector?

[Sadowski] It seems to me that this is like starting a discussion from a completely different era. No one intended or is intending to reduce the great role played by the state in the economy in the reform we have implemented. The point is, however, that we should completely remove any possibility of a return to voluntarism, to cramping the initiative of the workers, and letting the central authorities take care of all the details. If the state is being charged today with being undermined, then this is either proof of people's ignorance or their ill-will. Every state has specific tasks to perform in the economy; the socialist state in particular, has a duty to organize the economy in such a way as to help it achieve the general social goals which have been set before it. The problem does not depend on whether the state should influence the economy but on how it should do so?

[Chadzynski] Our experiences so far have shown that the economy has been badly organized. However, are we completely aware today of what was wrong?

[Sadowski] We are aware that something was wrong but I would not say that we had a complete, precise, or scientific diagnosis yet. My view is that the mistakes that were made concerned both the concept itself of the state's role and the way in which this was implemented in practice.

[Chadzynbski] What was wrong with the concept itself?

[Sadowski] The state took on too many detailed duties. This was a concept based on the idea of detailed command. To use a culinary example, what happened is that it was the state's task not only to plan the dinner but also to specify the ingredients, cook them, and draw up the kitchen scedule.

[Chadzynski] This excessive desire to predetermine everything, to make a detailed schedule of tasks and resources, coupled with certain propaganda mistakes must also have had a harmful effect on social consciousness?

[Sadowski] Society came to a real standstill when the state took on too many duties since this mentally released the citizens from responsibility for shaping their own future, for the concern for the ways and means of satisfying their needs when the responsibility of caring for this now entirely belonged to the state.

[Chadzynski] This is as much as we can say about the concept itself right now. But you mentioned another series of mistakes made while implementing this concept.

[Sadowski] One could point out three basic mistakes in implementation. The first was the authoritarian way in which the authorities functioned without being controlled by the people. Second was the rigid hierarchical structure of management that was centered on the nature of the command system. Third was the desire to do too many things at once and succumb to a so-called glut of correct goals and thus to a dispersion of funds and disproportion without achieving what had been desired.

[Chadzynski] What can we conclude from this?

[Sadowski] We should determine the concept itself as well as the principles for practical activities in such a way as not to make the same mistakes again. The problem does not, therefore, hinge on restricting the state's influence on the economy but on determining the scope, form, and methods of state activities in order to ensure at the same time the independence and subjectivity of units of the economy, since these are essential to effective management.

[Chadzynski] What then should the state's functions in the economy be, under the new conditions?

[Sadowski] State policies should map out the goals of our development and strategy, as well as create the general conditions under which these policies could be implemented. This part of the state's managerial functions is absolutely essential for the entire process to be carried out under the supervision of the public, for it to be appraised and checked by representative bodies and, above all, by the Sejm and regional self-governing bodies. At the same time it is important that a permanent change is made in the way these functions are performed by the state, which should not shower the people with solutions or make bureaucratic decisions for those who have better access to necessary information for this than the authorities do. It should work instead with the help of legally accessible and recognized measures aiming to act in accordance with social goals. No one, after all, aside from the management, knows what the real potential of an enterprise is. In order for the management's decisions to be the right ones from the point of view of society in the broadest sense of the word, then it must say what is needed, draw accurate goals, report on conditions, and create these conditions wherever they are necessary.

[Chadzynski] However, this is where many controversies have arisen. The new role that the state is playing in the economy is considered to be one which is weakening it.

[Sadowski] One hears such views, but it is interesting that two extremist wings in alliance with one another are responsible for these attacks on the reform. The attacks made by those who really want to weaken the state and those who are openly pulling us back are ultimately aimed at the same thing. We must resolutely modify the state's role in the economy in the face of these attacks. This demands a certain period of steady work, because it will demand a change in the way that many people now think. Some still believe in the effectiveness of commands issued at great speed. This is known as having faith in appearances. People can easily be deceived and think that if the administration quickly issues its decrees, then it must be working efficiently. They forget that this superficial and fragmented efficiency has already led us to be helplessly inefficient in general.

This belief in appearances is also evident in those who themselves give commands, as well as among those who receive them. The latter sometimes feel uneasy in this new system because their force of habit prevents them from taking advantage of this independence. The command system relieved people of responsibility, and of thinking for themselves. I am happy to say that such an attitude is not prevalent among the managing cadres of enterprises. On the contrary, the majority of managers of enterprises want to work independently and do not avoid their responsibilities. This is already clearly evident, and it is undoubtedly one of the factors which fills us with optimism.

GREATER FREEDOM FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR URGED

PM271157 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 10 Jul 83 pp 5-6

[Interview with Docent Dr Antoni Leopold, deputy chairman of the Committee for Agricultural Economics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), by Slawomir Siwek; date and place not given]

[Text] Slawomir Siwek: Not so long ago there appeared in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY an article by Professor Jan Kielanowski and to judge by its tenor, the affairs of the farming sector are looking black indeed. Perhaps, then, it would not be a bad thing at long last to give something to the peasants?

Antoni Leopold: Yes, I am just considering the question of what to give to them, although it is not giving them gifts that is the point here. How would I describe the needs and the general situation of our agriculture today? Very many important matters have already been mentioned by Prof Kielanowski. We could develop the subject further. Agriculture suffers -- above all else -- from a lack of economic equilibrium, which includes a lack of equilibrium on the agricultural market. The main concern is to supply the agricultural sector with the means of production, thus creating the possibility of activating the monetary resources that are, after all, in the farmers' possession. This spending, in turn, ought to result in increased production.

Siwek: If that money is really there, it would indeed be desirable to activate it. I am afraid, however, that there is a lack of an appropriate mechanism to encourage that.

Leopold: I agree. We will return to this question again. In any case, I consider the said lack of equilibrium to be the most notable aspect of the present crisis, which extends also to our agriculture.

Siwek: What are the origins of this crisis?

Leopold: The development of the crisis had been long and gradual, but it accelerated in 1980 when we ran out of hard currency resources for the purchase not only of grain but also of intermediate products for industry. Our industrial development and our consumption -- both, unfortunately, again based on credits -- suffered a collapse. But the state of stagnation affecting the area of supply of the means of production to agriculture has existed since the mid-seventies; coinciding, as it did, with a few years of poor crops, it weakened agriculture still more. On the other hand, the turbulent movement of free market procurement prices and food prices in 1981 resulted in a considerable inflow of cash into the farming sector. Since this money had no backing in goods, it lost its power to stimulate an increase in production output. And the money that was rapidly decreasing in value was easily captured with the aid of price increases. The crisis was aggravated even further by the structural disintegration of agriculture caused by the policy prevalent in the first half of the seventies.

Siwek: The one that pushed meat production at any price?

Leopold: That also. The decision to go on producing meat, made without proper economic calculation and disregarding the problems of its costs and of adequate fodder resources available from agriculture, resulted in the socialized sector of our agriculture carrying out meat production, which was extensively wasteful of both land and grain. And, of course, it was also capital-intensive, especially when it was concentrated in excessively large farms. Thus the disintegration came about due to stockraising having been undertaken in those areas where it exceeded the limits of the agricultural sectors' organizational and technical capacities.

It is enough to mention the fact that sales to farmers of land from the State Land Fund had almost ceased. The land was either allocated to State Farms [PGR] and cooperatives or, in addition, to the newly created Collective Farms [Zespolowe Gospodarstwa Rolne] operating under the banner of agricultural circles, even though it is an evident absurdity to collectively manage several hundred farming plots scattered throughout one parish. That was an error in the choice of the line of action.... By the second half of the seventies a new fashion had arrived: specialization. Heads of parishes entered into a new "sports" competition, fought for the higher number of individual specialized farms in one's area. An artificial structure was beginning to emerge, although it was at the same time one based on the rational premise of the need to simplify production structures in individual peasant farms. All the same, the set of circumstances in Poland cannot allow for specialization based on arriving at the most extreme simplification of production structure -- and this is an opinion which I share with many others. The main aim should be to make full use of all the existing interrelations between different production processes. It must result in the kind of farm management in which both the environment and soil fertility are well protected and which makes the best use of agricultural products.

Siwek: All in all, it ought to be the "kulak" type of farming.... However we look at it, it seems that the main mistake was made after 1948. The best farms were broken up and the main goal, which has to be reached if we want to eat well, was made unclear in the process. We thus set back our agriculture by quite a few years.

Leopold: The "antikulak" campaign resulted in depreciation of the value of the good farmer in our agricultural practice. Good husbandmen were no longer respected. And, after all, a good farmer also means a wealthy one. Regardless of whether any given farm was well or badly managed, the only criterion applied was that of acreage, and as a result even those farms which measured between 10 and 20 hectares were broken up -- and this is the acreage that can be considered optimal in our present circumstances. And thus the whole action frightened away young people. That was when the farming community began to age. Although, as a matter of fact, if the normal processes of passing the land on and of successful and energetic young farmers expanding their farmland acreage had not been disrupted, that "aging" of the farming community would in fact have encouraged continuing improvement of both the agrarian structure and the economic status of the farming community. Unfortunately, our system was not geared to promoting an improvement in our farm structure.

Siwek: I can already see that we are approaching the subject of land sales....

Leopold: Wait a moment. I would still like to add a word about specialized farms and several more about the market.

Did you know that a very small proportion of the total number of those farms -- I think it was something like 7 percent -- received nearly 50 percent of the credits and a very considerable proportion of the means that had been earmarked for the whole of the peasant farming sector? Many people were making economic forecasts of the expected results of this policy, but few reflected on its social repercussions; on the divisions, the grudges, the inequalities that were quickly accumulating in farming communities.

Siwek: We can say, then, that the top incomes in the farming sector belonged to those who are today the most vocal about the need to level them out.... In any case, there then followed the crisis of the seventies.

Leopold: Those farms programmed for stockraising on the basis of purchased fodder were no longer able to continue production. And, since we have mentioned the top incomes, a partial leveling out was achieved through the free food market -- which was, after all, most easily accessible to small and medium farms rather than the large ones, as the latter would find it much more difficult to keep selling one pig at a time in the marketplace.

Siwek: This, incidentally, is an excellent argument for the existence of a free market for agricultural products.

Leopold: I am in favor of the functioning of a free market for agricultural products, but we must also keep in mind the fact that today we could no longer supply the town with agricultural products without a socialized trade sector. Prior to 1980 farmers were, however, selling 90 percent of their production through the socialized trade network -- and the respective figure is not that much smaller today, either. In any case, every weakening or, indeed, elimination of the function of the market -- whether the latter is state or free -- results both in a number of disorders in the functioning of the economy and in many social maladies. Their consequence is an inclination to return to a system of operating through administrative measures -- such as, for example, combining the sales of some goods with the procurement of others, or applying the assignment system, or, in the final resort, applying the system of injunction. Distribution of the means of production is far from optimal, since it is now dependent on "judgment" ["uznaniowe"]. Not only do we have a shortage of the means of production, but those that we have we distribute haphazardly. Not even those officials who act with the best of intentions can successfully apply correct distribution criteria. Not to mention the fact that there arise favorable conditions for fostering corruption, with the latter growing in line with the increasing lack of equilibrium.

Siwek: So the problem of our general economic imbalance makes it obvious that agriculture cannot function on its own?

Leopold: Yes. Of what use is it to the farmer that he has enough money to buy things if there is nothing to buy? He will react by restricting his production to the level of his own needs only. Therefore it is necessary to start changing the whole system, doing it gradually but consistently, and as quickly as possible. The PGR reform was precisely such an adjustment of their own system of operation to that which had been proved successful in individual farming. A lack of balance here leads directly to a disintegration of the entire agriculture. Experience has demonstrated that state farms are not immune to this process either... [typographical device here indicates censor's deletion] (Decree of 31 July 1981: On Control of Publications and Public Performances, Article 2, point 2; OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 20, item 99)

I am of the opinion that the system of farmer-state contracts obliging the farmer to supply agricultural products to the state should under no circumstances become a mechanism of the so-called hierarchic (center to parish) planned steering of production. In this "version" it remains ineffective. The system of farmer-state contracts for the supply of agricultural products should be no more than an agreement to guarantee the terms of sale to the one side and the delivery to the other: an agreement between two independent enterprises.

Siwek: What, then, should be done to ensure that such relapses in our agricultural policy do not recur?

Leopold: In the first place we should consistently strive for an equilibrium on the agricultural market by setting in motion all possible mechanisms that can bring it about -- thus, we should increase supplies to the rural market and regulate the questions of price relations, taxation, and credits. In the second place we should reorganize the administration and create authentic social structures.

Siwek: But the peasant will not do anything at all along those lines if he has no guarantees for his individual development and, in general, for continued stability.

Leopold: That is obvious, but the guarantees cannot be based exclusively on the stability of prices for the means of production. Let nobody suspect me of acting against farmers' interest, but I believe that there a movement of prices ought to take place in the name of building up a strong and sought-after currency. I generally think that the time has now come to face the truth: Irrespective of who is to blame, we must all go through a period of hardship. But the point is that we have the right to demand that, while we tighten our belts, favorable conditions continue to be created -- including, among others, sociopolitical ones -- for the development of an effective economy. In other words, we have the right to demand that the period of tightening our belts be curtailed.

And here we come to the fundamental conditions under which a harsh economic policy can be accepted by society. One reflection: The economists do not have the secret of a universal shortcut leading out of the crisis without first creating the necessary set of sociopolitical preconditions. There are certain problems that cannot be bypassed but must be resolved. Any harsh economic policy must be understood and accepted by the population, and regarded with confidence in the future prospects of the individual farming system. Second, authentic participation of farmers in deciding about the development of the rural sector. And so the question is about the security and permanent character of individual land ownership, combined with its equality of status in relation to other sectors. Here an important thing is the constitutional entry guaranteeing those, but perhaps even more important is the actual current policy and a definition of the powers of the administive organs. It is not just the words that matter here. The peasant wants action. And the question connected with this concerns legal ratification of free land sales. I am decidedly in favor of a free land market. A big step has been made here already thanks to the amendments introduced in the civil code, but -- in my opinion -- the changes are not radical enough. Namely, administrative heads of parishes are still empowered both to make decisions concerning the right to purchase land and to assess the so-called yield of marketable agricultural output per farm. Even a team of scientists would find it difficult to bring in this kind of verdict determing the future of a farmer's family....

To come back to the question of land sales, it is also worth thinking about the problem of what to do with inferior land, which may not always find purchasers: What kind of assistance to bring in, whether from the neighbouring farms or the state.

Siwek: Presumably here, as in the whole area of agriculture, we could make use of material aid from abroad -- if this was able to reach Poland.

Leopold: And out of our own domestic resources we ought to activate the available technical and financial assistance -- for example, the minus-value land tax. For it is necessary that we prevent all wastage of land. It is also possible that land will be bought by some as capital investment. Here the thing to do is to act through the taxation system and never by interfering with the right of ownership.

Siwek: Do you not think that something ought to be done in the sphere of taxation in connection with all this?

Leopold: Something certainly needs to be done with the land tax. It has lost its effectiveness and is no longer a tool of state policy. And when taxation no longer works, administration falls back on the system of injunction. When land tax is too low, exemption from it does not act as an incentive. On the other hand, I am definitely against the system of income tax. There is such a great differentiation of end results that it is not possible to create such mechanisms of tax rate assessment as would not generate conflicts between the farmer and the Office of Internal Revenue. The proposed solutions of this problem, which are being advertised at the present time, have to be assessed as unsatisfactory.

Siwek: Let us move on to the second precondition of development, following the one of guaranteed permanence.

Leopold: This, in principle, consists of social control over the work of administration and the agricultural services sector -- starting from, say, the trade apparatus operating in the rural sector, which is "monopolized" in the extreme. Cooperatives are not subordinate to their members, and thus they also escape all routine control.

Siwek: I can already see the self-defense reaction that would come from the whole clerical apparatus. After all, they are perfectly happy as they are....

Leopold: This often results from their failure to understand the general situation and the role of the reform. Social control should be given democratic forms by encouraging not only the development of authentic territorial self-governing bodies, but also of independent farmers' unions.

Siwek: And it is necessary to break up monopolization....

Leopold: Yes. Both in the trade sector and in that of agricultural services. There is, for instance, a shortage of craftsmen's workshops catering for the rural sector -- and these ought to be available. In other words, the state should provide and safeguard opportunities for the activity and development of individual and group initiatives -- such as, for example, companies and cooperatives. Did you know that no more than one-third of the total of 45,000 sub-parish units [solectwo] can boast private craftsmen catering for the rural sector? And yet the rural areas need to have their existing power supply network modernized; they also require a constant supply of water and regular servicing of their machinery. So who is supposed to do it? Only the ill-functioning Agricultural Circles' Cooperatives?

Siwek: It follows from this that we have, as it were, three areas in which it is necessary to build up a network of support for the agricultural sector -- not to mention the supply of the means of production to agriculture and the role that you ascribe to a well-balanced agricultural market.

Leopold: These three areas are: land sales, social control, and initiatives generating from the rural sector. Let me add a word about self-management bodies. It seems to me that it is a misunderstanding to identify self-management bodies with the rural chambers [izby rolnicze]. The rural chambers were -- and would remain active -- within the framework of state subsidies. Where, then, is there any room left for autonomy? In addition to that, I fail to see any clear relation between the existence of those chambers and the rural sector's access to technological progress -- the latter being an argument quoted to justify the setting up of the chambers. But the main fact remains: that of the need for a completely new approach to the problem of the agricultural services sector. That sector is today plagued by bureaucracy and incapable of extending advice to the farmer. Another thing is that the training of new cadres for the agricultural services sector is also completely divorced from any real needs as well as from the future conditions of their work.

Siwek: What, then, would you say in answer to my thesis about the necessity to begin our way out of the crisis in agriculture?

Leopold: But what does it mean to begin with agriculture? Is it to maximally intensify the supply of the means of production to agriculture? Presumably not at any cost. I would advocate caution here; let us remember the time factor. We do not really know the extent of the demand for agricultural means of production, and their effective wear rate is in all probability limited. It is true that this demand should be met, and this on terms which promote good management. Nothing must be allowed to go to waste. But it is also necessary to remember that agricultural results arrive with a delay. If we spread the fertilizer today, we get the crops next year and the meat in 2 years' time. In the meantime, while we are supplying the agricultural sector, we are reducing supplies to inudstry. In consequence, this reduction will in any case affect the rural market. The cycle is thus closed. But it is a case of communicating vessels, and we need to be careful. It is, however, beyond any doubt that the economic reform should have been started in agriculture. I myself was very much involved in the PGR reform....

Siwek: It is all very well, but talking about the need for a reform does not in itself constitute the reform. Have those who are responsible for the decisions gained any understanding yet of the farmer's needs?

Leopold: It is difficult for me to say how far the opinions that I was able to present here -- which I have done entirely in my own name -- are shared by those who, on different levels, formulate the agricultural policy. But my fragmented observations indicate that there appears to be little confidence in the efficacy of acting through economic measures. [typographical device here indicates censor's deletion] (Decree of 12 December 1981: On Martial Law, Chapter II, Article 17, point 4; OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 29, item 154]

Siwek: Thank you for our conversation.

PRESS MATERIALS ON LIFTING MARTIAL LAW

Pawlowska Commentary

AU281103 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 83 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "The Same Will of the Party"]

[Text] The statement that the effectiveness of politics is a measure of its value is a very old one. Today one can state with a greater amount of certainty than last year that the introduction of martial law in Poland met the above criterion for effectiveness. We not only blocked counterrevolution and anarchy with our own hands, but also made it possible to implement the wide program of economic and sociopolitical reform of life aimed toward its socialist rebirth. I am not writing this to make the 13 December 1981 decision cause satisfaction. That decision was merely a dramatic choice of the lesser evel, and will go down in history as such.

The measure of the effectiveness of that decision is the fact that 19 months later the right conditions have emerged to lift martial law and close that particular chapter of our national history. The Poland of July 1983 is so different from the Poland of December 1981 that it seems as if years not months separate the two. Very many factors contributed to the effectiveness of the move to lift martial law: the maturity of basic circles of society, the commonsense and consistency of the state authorities, the efficiency of the Army, the dedication of hundreds of thousands of social activists, the production effort of the working people, and the fraternal help of the socialist countries. All those who did not throw wrenches into the works of this machinery of salvation which was being operated with such labor have the right to say the following today: I have also contributed to the fact that martial law has ceased to be the only guarantee of Poland's security. I believe that the above justified awareness is an important psychological feature of the growing national accord.

The role of the party in this joint effort is especially worth remembering today. It was the party that saw the extent and seriousness of the antisocialist threat earliest and most clearly of all. It said so as far back as the fourth Central Committee plenum for the sake of the defense not only of socialism but of the work of democratic transformations which were only just beginning. The party clearly and openly gave it political, organizatinal, and moral support for the decision to introduce martial law. This it did as the leadership force in the socialist state. From the very first hours of martial law, the party also guided itself by two principles that were of fundamental importance for the further course of events: that martial law will be free of all signs of revenge and that its rigors will be eased in line with signs of normalization.

For the sake of this very normalization -- political, economic, and moral -- the party, all its organizations and cells, and all its aktivs undertook exhaustive and patient work. No reports or statistics can convey these efforts. These were days, weeks, and months spent on the most difficult front of the battle that was being fought for people's confidence -- to achieve a victory of energetic attitudes over stagnation and to discourage the mass propaganda aggression from the West and internal emigration. In accordance with an unspoken principle, no questions were asked about where everyone was coming from who had decided to join in the healing activities. Thanks to this, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth could emerge and strengthen itself, a movement encompassing so many different sectors of society and so many different outlooks and experiences.

There were thousands of party members and activists among the Polish Army people whose fortune was to take part in restoring and guarding constitutional order. They not only carried out their orders but also the task of the party with honor. Among the deputies who settled dozens of the most important affairs concerning the future of the country, party deputies stood out because of their energy and clear-sightedness.

The party, which out of all the social forces had indicated the need to prevent a national disaster the most firmly, also stressed the temporary nature of martial law the most clearly and the most often. It said that the lifting of martial law, which should be as easily as possible without the risk of a return of political dangers, would increase the possibility of continuing the reforms, democratization, and national accord that had been started with the ninth congress.

Today the entire party needs to be more aware than previously that the above work has only just commenced and that we are still at the beginning of the road. The right conditions exist for the letter and spirit of the congress to transform themselves into Polish reality more quickly, consistently, and effectively. This reality should not only be manifested in central decisions, but also in the work style and life style of millions of people in factories, villages, offices, professional teams, and social organizations.

The same party will that determined a great political and moral turning point in the shape of the ninth congress and defended this congress against antisocialist blows is also capable of leading Poland on the wide road of further development. It can do this because it is the will of a party of the workers class, a party of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and a revolutionary party of national rebirth.

Margueritte Dispatch

PM281136 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Jul 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Neo-Stalinists' Revenge"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- If anybody had been naive enough to think that the lifting of martial law marked the final victory of General Jaruzelski and his aides against the party's neo-Stalinists, he is now receiving proof to the contrary.

Government Spokesman Mr Urban, assisted by Deputy Justice Minister Skora, and Mr Pakula, chief of censorship, announced at a press conference on Tuesday that the agenda for tomorrow's Sejm debate would be extended to allow the adoption of new articles of the Penal Code and censorship regulations.

Indeed four conclusions can be drawn from the presentation of these laws:

1 -- The government is still terrorized by its own population.

It therefore hopes that coercive laws will have a preventive effect and will stop people demonstrating or criticizing the system. The passing of these laws at this time shows how much the authorities fear demonstrations to mark the anniversary of the great strikes of August 1980.

2 -- The party "hardliners" have not spoken their last word.

After losing the battle over lifting martial law, they are winning this one and are gradually regaining what they lost. General Jaruzelski is clearly obliged to make this concession to them, especially since he is preparing to go to the Crimea in August. In any case it has once again been demonstrated that no definitive improvement will be possible in this country until the new-Stalinists have been put out of harm's way once and for all.

3 -- The authorities are still using the carrot and stick method.

In his last speech Gen Jaruzelski accused the Western countries of behaving in this way toward Poland. But is the Polish Government behaving any differently toward its own population? At present the authorities are assuring all those willing to listen that if Mr Bujak comes out of hiding and if there are no demonstrations in August, the prosecutor will extend the amnesty to everybody including Mr. Kuron, in the fall.

In addition, the Church has protested the changes in the Penal Code and in censorship but the government is due to announce in the next few days that it agrees to the creation of a fund to help private peasants -- a fund which will be supported by the Church. Is not Cardinal Glemp likely to find himself in a very tricky situation?

4 -- The laws proposed are "more stupid than evil."

When presenting these changes, Deputy Minister Skora said first that they were a response "to the necessities of life" and later concluded that the authors of the plan were convinced that it would not be necessary to use these articles. Where is the logic in that?

Are the government members so far removed from their own society that they know nothing about the Polish character? Do they not see that, far from having a deterrent effect, the passing of these laws is going to provoke public opinion?

If riots take place -- let us hope this does not happen, even if this is what the party "hardliners" are seeking -- will the authors of the legislation be brought before the courts for "provoking public disorders?"

Nonetheless, it is necessary to be able to see the woods for the trees.
Gen Jaruzelski's policy is still one of building a renewed and reformed socialism -- the socialism that is possible in Polish conditions. But there is no doubt that the passing of these laws will complicate and delay this building. We can only hope that a large number of deputies will stand up and reject these damaging laws. That will, of course, not change the result of the vote, but at least the Polish parliament's honor will emerge less tainted.

REPORT ON HARVESTS, AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

AU280730 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Jul 83 p 1

[Unsigned report: "The Pace of the Harvesting Is Mounting"]

[Summary] "The hot weather has accelerated the ripening of the cereals and it is necessary to harvest almost all of them at the same time." Farmers have been unable to take time off to rest. "They work from dawn till dusk harversting the cereals, clearing the stubble, and sowing the second crop."

"In the central and southern regions of the country where hay-making is at the half-way stage, harvesting is practically finished, and almost all the rape has been gathered in."

Certified seed of winter grain are being prepared for sowing in the fall. "At least 200,000 tons of certified seed for winter grain will be supplied to farms for sowing in the fall. This will ensure considerable higher yields."

Certain farmers who have had misfortune will be able to buy certified seeds at the reduced price of Z300 per 100 kgs and seed-potatoes at Z400 for 100 kgs. "A general rule was adopted that farmers purchasing 100 kgs of certified seed will supply the state with the same amount of seed for human comsumption." However, provision for a number of exceptions was "approved by the Government Presidium on 11 July, and these principles must be observed by all units of the socialized economy that sell certified seeds and seed-potatoes during the second half of 1983."

PAP CITES REAGAN 'PROPAGANDA' ON POLAND

LD281532 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The President of the United States has made another attack aimed against the interests of Poland and delivered a statement bearing all the traits of glaring and arbitrary interference on this country's internal affairs.

The 8th anniversary of the conclusion of the Helsinki conference served Reagan for remarks incompatible with the spirit of Helsinki and the final document of that historical conference. The statement made by the U.S. President has the character of a propaganda attack against Poland, the Soviet Union other socialist countries.

In his statement Reagan allowed himself for an assessment of the situation in Poland -- an assessment which is unquivocally false. He remained completely silent about the fact of the final lifting of martial law and the restoration of normal political situation in our country.

Instead, he put emphasis on the decisions which accompanied the introduction of martial law without a slightest attempt to explain and refer that event to the then and current situation in Poland.

The sense of Reagan's remarks is fully unequivocal. The address on the occasion of the Helsinki conference anniversary has been conceived in Washington as another attempt at fanning up social and political tension in Poland and other socialist countries. Hence it has been conceived as another move in the implementation of the United States global policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA

LD290437 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 July-- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received the newly appointed Polish Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania Boguslaw Stachura here today.

PAP REPORTS TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH EGYPT

LD290430 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 July -- President of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski and the President of the Federation of Trade Chambers of Egypt, Ezaat M. Ghida [spelling of name as received] signed an agreement on cooperation.

The agreement forsees the foundation of bilateral sections at both chambers, grouping trade and industrial enterprises interested in mutual trade exchange and economic cooperation. The aim of these sections will be rending of assistance in the organization of missions, exchange of experts and direct contacts between partners from both countries.

BRIEFS

INCREASED SOVIET SUPPLIES -- Increased supplies of Soviet raw and other materials have recently been noted in the Zurawica-Przemysl-Medyka railway complex. This is particularly true regarding liquid fuels which arrive in amounts of 3,000 tons per day on average, twice as much as in previous periods. Already this year 222,000 tons of fuel have gone through the station, mainly gasoline. We have received more open-hearth pig iron, chemical goods, and nonferrous metals than in previous weeks. The supplies of iron ore and concentrate, agricultural equipment, and spare parts are also coming in regularly. We have received as much as 5.5 million tons of raw materials and imported goods from the Soviet Union this year. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jul 83 LD]

GUYANA DELEGATION VISITS -- Warsaw 27 July -- An economic and commercial delegation of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana visited Poland from July 23 to 26 as country's first official representation to do so. During the talks held in the Foreign Trade Ministry, the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, and foreign trade enterprises, the sides voiced interest in developing mutual relations and economic collaboration. The head of the delegation, director Winston S. Murray, and Ambassador of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Phillip Chan [title as received] were received by Poland's Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Dorosz. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 27 Jul 83 LD]

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Speaks at Banquet

NC281406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0656 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jul (MENA) -- Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu exchanged speeches at the dinner banquet given by the Romanian prime minister yesterday evening in honor of Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and the delegation accompanying him.

Following is the text of Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din's speech: I am delighted to express to you our sincere thanks for and our deep appreciation of the invitation that the Romanian prime minister extended to us to visit your fraternal country, and for the warm hospitality that has been accorded to us.

Through this visit, through the relations that prevail between the two states, and through the cooperation that exists between us, I have seen and felt an honorable example of your great country and of the Romanian people's achievements made under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu to entrench the foundations of agricultural and industrial development, to meet the demands of the people's masses, to consolidate the country's independence and sovereignty, and to play an effective and constructive role on the international level in the interest of world peace and security.

As you know, Egypt's primary goal is reconstructing society and rebuilding life on the basis of serious and sincere work, a wise collective movement, and insistence on confronting the challenges that must be overcome in order to achieve the aspiration of comprehensive social and economic development.

From this premise, we can procure numerous avenues for cooperation between our two countries and our two peoples. I want to determine that the relations existing between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania are distinguished relations that are progressing steadily on the basis of the ties of the friendship and cooperation that exist between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples, within a framework of appreciation, friendship, mutual understanding, and benefit.

Promoting cooperation between the two countries in all domains of common interest is fully consistent with the hopes pinned by the two friendly peoples on progress, prosperity, and independent development. This promotion of cooperation also contributes to the consolidation of solidarity and unified action among all the developing states and the nonaligned states, as well as among all people while they are engaged in their responsible struggle for peace, national independence and understanding throughout the world.

The historic meetings that have taken place between President Husni Mubarak and President Nicolae Ceausescu, and the statements and stands of Egypt and Romania that have emanated from these meetings -- statements and stands that include the basis of cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural spheres -- are regarded as the byproduct of the traditional and historic relations existing between the two countries. At the same time, these statements and stands represent a point of departure and a new surge forward for the Egyptian-Romanian relations.

I also want to point out that the tension that grips international relations engenders new dangers for international peace and security. This tension makes it imperative to exert serious efforts to settle numerous crises and conflicts existing in various parts of the world, to halt the recurring recourse to interference in other states' domestic affairs, and to curb the continuing trend toward polarization of the areas of influence and hegemony.

It is also the duty of people everywhere in the world to work with all their potential in close unity and in a spirit of high responsibility, to use peaceful means and negotiations to halt the deteriorating international situation and preserve national independence and peace; to develop a broad cooperation and respect among the nations in a manner that will achieve the interests of all peoples, beginning with the principle of total equality in rights and the principle of scrupulous observance of the national independence and sovereignty of all the peoples and of their sacred right to freely determine their future and their social evolution.

Within this context, I emphasize our extreme concern about the continuation of the numerous disputes and conflicts in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other parts of the world.

I affirm our total faith in the need to achieve a comprehensive, lasting, and just peace in the Middle East, based on full Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967; on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights, including their right to determine their own fate and to set up their own national entity; on the participation of the Palestinian people's legitimate representatives in all negotiations that are aimed at establishing a just and comprehensive peace; on the achievement of solidarity and unity of action among the Arab states in order to fulfill this objective; on working relentlessly to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon in order to ensure Lebanon's stability, independence, and unity, and to enable the legitimate Lebanese authority to impose its sovereignty on Lebanese territory.

I also affirm our appreciation of the creative role that Romania is playing through its multifaceted international relations with the parties to the Middle East conflict, and through Romania's constant quest of peace in the Middle East area.

Egypt is struggling alongside its sisterly African states to liberate the people of Namibia, and to enable them to exercise their full right to independence and sovereignty, and to end the racialist regime in South Africa.

Furthermore, Egypt stands with all its strength and determination against all forms of external interference in the African states' domestic affairs. We support the call for strengthening and developing European cooperation for the emergence of a United Europe on the basis of the plurality of ideologies, of respect for the social of the independence of all the European states. We support this call from the premise that the security of the Mediterranean area is contingent on European security, while stressing the need to do all that can be done to take specific and efficacious measures to remove anxiety and the dangers of the presence of the two military blocs, and to end the stockpiling of enormous quantities of traditional and nuclear weapons in Europe.

Out of our desire to effect further cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples, I am delighted to extend an invitation to the prime minister of Romania to visit Egypt.

Visits Bucharest Units

AU281914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/7/1983 -- On July 28, the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, and the other Egyptian officials accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and by other Romanian officials, paid a visit to the "23 August" enterprise of Bucharest, a representative unit of the Romanian machine-building industry. The Egyptian prime minister noticed the varied types of complex apparatus for electric and hydraulic diesel locomotives, technological equipment for large combines in the country, which are also exported, to Egypt included.

Next, the guest visited the Titan District, the largest residential area in Buchrest, where 300,000 citizens or so live, as well as the Bucharest subway.

The same day, the Egyptian premier also visited the research institute for cereals and technical plants at Fundulea. The guest was highly appreciative of the institute's activity, of the achievements scored by the Romanian scientific research work in the field of agriculture, and expressed the willingness to expand bilateral collaboration in this sector as well.

The Egyptian premier laid a floral wreath in the morning at the Memorial of the Heroes of the Struggle for the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism.

On Thursday, the Egyptian premier's wife Mme Rafahiya Muhyi ad-Din, saw round the garments and knitwear enterprise of Bucharest, and the fold art and handicraft exhibition of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives (UCECOM) at the "Piata Scinteii" Exhibition Centre.

Attends Embassy Reception

AU281947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/7/1983 -- Marking the official visit of the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, to Romania, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Wafiq Husni, gave a reception on July 28. Attending were Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, Deputy Prime Ministers Ludovic Fazekas and Gheorghe Petrescu, ministers, executives of central institutions and other Romanian officials.

Participating were also the officials accompanying the Egyptian premier on his Romanian visit.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES MOROCCO VISIT

AU281932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES 28/7/1983 -- The Romanian minister for foreign affairs, co-chairman of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, Stefan Andrei, paid a visit to the Kingdom of Morocco over July 25-28 at the invitation of the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, co-chairman of the Joint Commission, M'Hamed Boucetta.

The proceedings of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation took place in Rabat on the occasion.

The Romanian minister met with the prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, Maati Bouabid, and had working visits with the ministers of trade and industry, equipment, maritime fishing, labour and vocational training, transport and education and cadre training.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Morocco conducted talks on the current stage and ways of deepening and expanding the Romanian-Moroccan collaboration in various fields of activity. Opinions were also exchanged on international questions of joint interest, the two countries' determination being reiterated to strengthen their cooperation at the UN, the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement with a view to enhancing their contribution to solving the questions confronting mankind at present in the interest of peace, national independence, collaboration and understanding in the world.

At the end of the visit, the two ministers signed the protocol of the fourth session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation which stipulates the deepening and expansion of collaboration in mining, geology, iron and steel, road and harbour building, construction, ocean fishing and technical assistance, just as the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges.

The two ministers also signed the agreement on cooperation in ocean fishing and the convention on social insurance with a view to encouraging Romanian-Moroccan cooperation.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

AU271924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok (AGERPRES) 27/7/1983 -- Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY, chairman of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year, met with Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of Thailand.

Reference was made on the occasion to the good relations between Romania and Thailand, just as to the need for and possibilities of developing and diversifying them on multiple planes, particularly in the economic field.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached during the interview, stress being laid on the significance of the actions meant to establish a new international economic order, eradicate underdevelopment and strengthen international cooperation.

Views were also exchanged on the stage of the preparations for the International Youth Year, the need being stressed for intensified efforts towards solving the problems confronting the young generation throughout the world.

BOBU, DOBRESCU MEET JORDANIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU281831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/7/1983 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on Thursday, July 28, with the delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party, led by Abdul Aziz al-'Uti, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Jordanian Communist Party, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Information was exchanged on the occasion on the current activity and concerns of the two parties, the joint wish being expressed to further develop and deepen the fine relations between them, to mutual interest, in the interest of peace, security, national independence, social progress, international cooperation and collaboration. Aspects of the international situation were also approached, the developments in the Middle East in particular.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

BRIEFS

POSITIVE MINING RESULTS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES. 4/7/1983 -- According to preliminary figures, positive results were scored in the Romanian extractive industry in the first half of the year. The level of coal extraction is 24 per cent higher than in the same period last year, which led to an almost 11-per cent rise in the coal-generated electric power production. Substantial growths were registered with other raw materials as well. Important tasks are incumbent on this sector of the Romanian economy in the second part of the year when Romania set herself to turn out a net coal production of about 200 thousand tons and a crude production of 40-43 thousand tons. To attain these targets, efforts are being focused on shortening the commissioning terms with the new extraction units, implementing the programmes for the mechanization of underground pit coal and lignite mining operations and intensifying geological research activities. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 4 Jul 83 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO GREECE -- By presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Ecobescu has been appointed embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Hellenic Republic. He replaces Comrade Ion Brad, who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 8 Jul 83 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE -- Kinshasa (AGERPRES) 21/07/1983 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko, occasioned by the call paid on the Zairean head of state by Mircea Andrei, who presented his credentials as Romanian ambassador to the Republic of Zaire. During the interview the sides highlighted the ascending course of the relations between the two countries and the joint wish to develop further the Romanian-Zairean cooperation and relations on multiple planes. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 21 Jul 83 AU]

'ARAFAT DEPARTS BELGRADE AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

Talks With Officials

LD281323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today had talks with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is staying in our country at the head of a PLO delegation as the guest of the SFRY Presidency.

Also taking part in the talks was Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In a friendly and open conversation, those taking part in the talks exchanged views on the latest development of the situation in the Middle East and the position of the PLO.

Jovan Dejanovic talked about topical issues in the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia and stressed the importance of the Socialist Alliance as a front of organized socialist forces in the further development of self-management socialist relations. He spoke in particular about the activities of the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of the long-term program of the country's economic stabilization. Dejanovic stressed that the working people and citizens and all of society's political subjects in the SFRY are in constant solidarity with the just struggle of the PLO and the Palestinian people for achievement of the Palestinian revolution's goals and preservation of their autonomy, without outside intereference, which are the principles and goals of the nonaligned countries' policy and movement.

He stressed that a just and lasting peace cannot be established in the Middle East without Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and without realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, which implies the right to their own state and the right to self-determination.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude to the working people and citizens, and nations and nationalities of the SFRY, the SAWPY, the LCY, and other social and political organizations for the consistent support given to PLO and the struggle for realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. 'Arafat also spoke about the efforts that the PLO leadership is making to strengthen further the unity of the movement as an autonomous subject in international relations.

Dorbrivoje Vidic informed 'Arafat about the eight plenum of the LCY Central Committee devoted to international questions and, in this context, the support that our country lends the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

Those taking part in the talks exchanged views on the current international situation, crisis spots in the world, and, in particular, the importance and contribution of the policy of nonalignment in solving the current issues of the modern world.

The talks also dealt with the further promotion of bilateral cooperation between the SAWPY and the LCY, and the PLO.

Those taking part in the talks stressed their satisfaction with the development of relations so far and their willingness and need for them to be expanded and strengthened further.

Jovan Dejanovic gave a luncheon for Yasir 'Arafat and the members of the delegation at which Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, was present.

Spiljak at Departure

LD281648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Belgrade tonight after an official 2-day visit to Yugoslavia. At Batajnica Airport, the PLO leader and members of his delegation were seen off with the highest state honors by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

'Arafat's departure, after visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, was attended by prominent personalities of the country's sociopolitical life and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army.

VISIT BY EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS 27 JUL

Greeted by Mamula

LD271602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister, minister of defense and commander of the Armed Forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

During his stay in our country, the high guest from the friendly and nonaligned country will hold talks with his host, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army. During the visit, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah will also tour some work organizations.

At Belgrade Airport, at Surcin, Deputy Prime Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and members of the delegation were greeted by Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and colleagues.

Defense Ministers Hold Talks

LD271956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd Al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister, minister of defense and commander of the Armed Forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country and our armed forces, met Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today.

During their cordial and friendly conversation, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah and Adm Mamula exchanged views on the promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two nonaligned and friendly countries.

During the conversation, both sides noted with satisfaction that real possibilities and a real need existed for the further development of interarmy cooperation, including military-economic relations.

The meeting and talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were attended by Colonel General Ilija Radakovic and Colonel General Veljko Kadijevicm, assistant federal secretaries, and other leaders in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The talks were also attended by 'Abd al- Razzaq, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Brigadier General Taha Yusuf, military, air and naval attache.

Meeting With Kraigher

LD282301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG) -- Events in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean, and the efforts by the nonaligned towards the preservation of peace, today, Thursday, were the dominant topics at the talks between Sergej Kraigher, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian defence minister, on visit to Yugoslavia since yesterday.

Abu Ghazalah this morning toured the permanent exhibition of contemporary Yugoslav arms and military equipment at Nikinci.

Today, Abu Ghazalah laid flowers at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito.

LCY CC CONCLUSIONS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD262127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 26 Jul 83

["LCY Central Committee Conclusions" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its ninth session, on 25 July 1983, the LCY Central Committee discussed "the final part" of the long-term economic stabilization program and the LC tasks in the struggle for the consistent implementation of economic stabilization through further development of socialist self-management.

The Central Committee noted that the long-term economic stabilization program:

-- Arose from the assessment of the 12th LCY Congress to the effect that contradiction in our development and accumulated economic problems in essential areas of social reproduction and many subjective shortcomings cannot be successfully eliminated and resolved without organized action and deep changes in existing social relations, on the basis of constitutional orientations, in the structure of the economy and of reproduction as a whole, in the method and quality of economic operations, in the conduct of every social subject, and that without that it is impossible to secure further seccessful development of socialist self-management production relations or to ensure further stable and successful material development, and that it

-- Proceeds from the attained level of social and economic development and strategy of the system of socialist self-management relations, which is inherent in the LCY program, in the SFRY Constitution, in the Law on Associated Labor, and in the documents of the 10th, 11th and 12th LCY congresses, and which is being worked out for the present stage of our social and economic development.

The long-term economic stabilization program is the social, ideological, and political platform for implementation of comprehensive, dynamic, and stable social and economic development on self-managing bases and is of crucial importance for the action and activity of the working class, the working people, citizens, the LC, and all socialist subjective forces.

The LCY Central Committee considers that the implementation of the economic stabilization program constitutes the most direct and deep class interest and need of the working class and the working people and also a condition of more consistent and fuller implementation of their constitutional rights and responsibilities and their leading role in society. This is also in the lasting interest of all nations and nationalities, republics, and provinces in our socialist self-managing community.

The implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization constitutes for the LC, all socialist subjective forces, and society as a whole a priority task, for which we must fight through political mobilization and organization in the revolutionary action of the working class, the working people, and citizens. In order to implement this task we must be united, resolute, and capable, because there is no other alternative that would be acceptable for further development of socialist self-managing production relations and for the further all-round, stable development of our socialist federal community.

The long-term economic stabilization program determines the basic directions of the socioeconomic changes and the entire development of the country. It also provides the basis for the elaboration of specific tasks, measures, and activities for the widest engagement of the entire membership of the LC and all its organizations and leaderships. In this historic struggle for the further material, social, and general cultural progress of the country, and for further development of socialist self-management, everyone must contribute maximum effort and ability, while the Communists must excel and set an example by their revolutionary spirit, endurance and persistence.

The LCY Central Committee thus stresses that the long-term economic stabilization program constitutes a platform for the activity of the working class, working people, and citizens in the implementation of the aims and tasks of economic stabilization and in ensuring continuity in socioeconomic development and more consistent development of socialist self-management. The battle for its implementation must thus represent the framework of assembly for all forces in society committed to self-management in the struggle against statist-centralist, separatist, technocratic, bureaucratic, nationalistic, and other anti-self-managing and antisocialist forces, while the LC must draw a line within its ranks between the true struggle for socialist self-management and opportunists, careerists, and those who hesitate. A specific creative contribution, consistency, and sacrifice in this struggle are the criteria of true revolutionary spirit of every LCY member, organization, and leadership. In this struggle, the LCY must become stronger and more united; it must become capable of implementing the tasks that arise from the program and its role in the system of socialist self-managing democracy in order to be able to constantly hold out prospects to the Yugoslav society and to create the necessary unity of all self-managing social factors in the struggle for greater freedom and human creativeness.

Creative efforts are necessary for further improving and adapting the economic and development policy and the economic system to the demands of stabilization, so that they will represent a powerful lever of associated workers and all socialist subjective forces for further dynamic material and social progress, in keeping with the LCY program and the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress.

All those solutions, instruments, and mechanisms in the economic system that still retain state-ownership relations or make group-ownership behavior possible must be changed in a faster and more resolute manner.

The basic and lasting direction of the changes that emanate from the long-term stabilization program is the creation of conditions enabling the working class, organized in a self-managing manner, and workers in associated labor to master the conditions, resources, and results of work, the income and, above all, the means of expanded reproduction. [words indistinct] in society and to strengthen their role, interest, and responsibility for the overall socioeconomic development of the entire Yugoslav community.

Development and economic policy must be the function of associated labor. Workers in the basic organizations of associated labor and other forms of self-managing associating, as socioeconomic subjects and through the delegate system, must make decisions with regard to this that correspond to their interests, needs, obligations, and responsibilities. It is necessary to strengthen the economic laws and economic criteria in business operations and in development of self-managing planning, liberating it more speedily from subjectivism, statism, and unrealistic approaches. This will reduce state compulsion and administrative violence over reproduction trends. This is an essential condition for resolutely preventing autarkic tendencies in the economy that cause great harm to our entire development. The League of Communists and all socialist subjective forces have obtained through the stabilization program powerful support and a prop for their activity and struggle against all disintegrative phenomena in the economy and society, against regional isolation, monopoly, particularism, disruption of economic links and other forces undermining the united Yugoslav market that are undermining the forces and unity of our country.

Faced with complex economic and social circumstances, we must openly confront all those forces that do not understand this and aggravate them with their behavior. All opportunism provides room for statist relations and unnecessary administrative intervention in social reproduction and aggravates economic and social problems even further.

The basic direction for solution of economic problems lies in increased productivity in social and individual work, in improved quality in business operations, in better work and efforts by every individual, in our economy's more resolute and successful appearance on the world market and in providing equal business operation conditions for all organizations of associated labor in the united Yugoslav market. This means a system of relations, actions, obligations, and responsibilities that contributes to overcoming the present difficulties, as well as to society's further stable and more coordinated material progress on the basis of socialist self-management, and to a sure future for all our workers. This means that a lasting way out of the difficulties cannot be ensured only by restrictions, appeals to sacrifice, reduction of expenditures, and similar moves.

In the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, we must rely to the fullest extent on our own forces. This means the activation and rational use of natural, material, human, and other potentials, and the engagement of all social factors in ensuring continuity in the growth of production and all economic activity on qualitative bases and for a resolute orientation toward an ever-greater inclusion of the economy in the international division of labor. On this basis, it is necessary to increase considerably the export of goods and services, especially to the areas with convertible foreign exchange, and to ensure regular repayment of foreign loans and credits.

In this respect, it is of essential importance to intensify the income motivation of workers in basic organizations of associated labor for joint business operations and self-managing circulation of the social resources, goods, work, and professional knowledge on the united Yugoslav market, which must be increasingly controlled by the workers in associated labor. This policy enables and requires us, as a free socialist self-managing democratic society, to develop all aspects of international economic, financial, scientific-technical, cultural, and other kinds of cooperation for mutual interest, in keeping with our policy of independence, equality, and nonalignment.

Constant intensification of associating work and resources, and joint income, and the deepening of the self-managing division of labor and specialization represent the greatest reserve for increased productivity and, above all, for the rational employment of production and other capacities, for increased employment on the basis of productivity and for a fuller use of natural potentials. The policy of reliance on our own forces implies the building of a modern structure. This means that we must accelerate the economy's ability to export, develop energy resources and food production, and use natural resources more efficiently on the basis of rational and profitable production. This also presupposes a faster development of the small-size economy in general, and especially as pertains to the means of production owned by citizens, and overcoming resistance and dogmatic views on this development. On this basis, it is possible to achieve a general rise in the forces of production, prevent further slumps, and ensure an improved standard of living for working people and citizens.

The broadest affirmation of work and creativeness constitutes the key condition for implementation of the policy of reliance on our own forces, including, especially, the development of science and the use of scientific findings, technical and technological progress, modern organization of work, and so forth. It is necessary to ensure consistent implementation of the principle of distribution according to work. Greater regard for work in direct production and under difficult conditions, as well as innovations and rationalization must become the broadest social practice as soon as possible. It is no longer possible to tolerate idleness poor work, and irresponsibility at work, indiscipline, indifferent and irresponsible attitudes toward the use of social resources, losses, mistaken investments, poor organization of work, and similar phenomena, as well as the practice of transfering the consequences of all this to society, that is, to cover them from the income of the organizations of associated labor that work well. Everyone must base his material and social position on work and on the results of present and past work. Everyone must bear full economic and social responsibility for his work and the results of this work.

The policy of reliance on our own forces means bringing all aspects of expenditures within the framework of available material possibilities, increasing productivity and real income. At the same time, it also demands the necessary self-sacrifice and the greatest level of mobility, organization, and responsibility.

In the social sphere, it is necessary to overcome social differences that are not in keeping with socialist principles, especially with distribution according to the results of present and past work, and to wage a most determined struggle against the leveling off in personal incomes, and to constantly intensify income motiviation and workers' interest for work and creativeness, for constant new exertion and efforts.

The LC will strive to realize the solutions embodied in the long-term economic stabilization program as soon as possible in economic and development policy and in the provisions pertaining to the system, plans and programs of work and development, social agreements, self-managing agreements and general self-managing acts of the organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities.

All protagonists of decisions concerning development and social reproduction in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities, republics, provinces, and the federation have important obligations and great responsibility in the direct implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program. The delegate assemblies and their executive-political and administrative organs, and the organized socialist subjective forces, have special responsibility for the coordination and harmonization of all social action for implementing the program. Implementation of the economic stabilization program creates the conditions for consistent implementation of the constitutional role, functions and responsibilities of the republics and provinces for their own development and for the development of the country as a whole.

The leading ideopolitical role of the LC demands the greatest responsibility of its members and organizations and especially leaderships for the implementation of the program of stabilization and the results of all self-managing and social development. In this great social undertaking, conditions must be created in which the worker will see his existence and prospects in his organization of associated labor and in other aspects of his self-managing associating and linking, as well as in the distribution according to work, in the results of business operations by means of social resources, and in the control of expanded reproduction through the system of free associated work. Accelerating the process of associating work and resources on self-managing bases is not and cannot be a spontaneous action by the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor. It must also be stimulated by corresponding measures of current economic policy and supported by the activity of the socialist subjective forces.

The LC is faced with big obligations and responsibility as regards the initiation and ideological explanation of all essential undertakings in the struggle for economic stabilization, in the mobilization of the working class and all working people and their ideopolitical direction during the elaboration and implementation of their own programs and tasks. It is necessary to explain in the best and fullest possible way and to elaborate as deeply as possible all theoretical and practical questions that are raised or will be raised in the process of implementing the long-term economic stabilization program.

The consistent implementation of the aims and tasks of the long-term economic stabilization program must be the basic criterion of the cadre policy, including faster renovation of the leading structure in the political forums, economy, and other social spheres, as well. The habits and behavior in some social environments and forums that bypass associated labor in the adoption of decisions with major material consequences must be most resolutely eliminated. As for the manner of activity of the socialist subjective forces, it is necessary to remove and change all that is not in keeping with the interests of associated labor and with the development of socialist self-management, to affirm the institutions of the system, and thus to intensify to the maximum personal and collective responsibility.

The Communists and especially leadership in all organizations and organs bear full responsibility for implementation of the ideopolitical tasks arising from the program, starting with the basic organization, local community, and municipality, to the republics, autonomous provinces and the federation, in order to implement the program successfully and consistently.

The unity of Communists is a condition for resolute ideopolitical action that can efficaciously eliminate the resistance of those whose positions will be threatened by the implementation of the dominant influence of the working class in the system of expanded reproduction and political decisionmaking.

The Communists and especially their leaderships from the organizations of associated labor and local community to the federation must be uncompromising in the struggle against all aspects of state-ownership, technocratic, and other monopolies in dealing with social resources. The LC in all institutions of our economic and political system must overpower in society and in its own ranks those forces that base their influence on monopoly and other anti-self-managing methods of decisionmaking.

It is necessary to break up the big obstacles and resistances that will inevitably arise in the effort to retain present positions by individuals and individual sections of associated labor, from inherited inertia, ideological errors, and convictions that are incompatible with socialist morality and realistic conditions in which the ideological and political battle for implementation of the stabilization program is being waged. Only thus can the Communists motivate the working people and be the protagonists of struggle against the phenomena of privatization of social resources, petty ownership psychology, privileges, and sponging.

The ideopolitical and action unity of the LC in the implementation of the economic stabilization program will depend in many ways on our readiness to face our own shortcomings and on our ability to eliminate more resolutely these shortcomings. The Central Committee stresses that the attitude toward the tasks of stabilization must be the most important criterion in assessing the work and activity of every Communist, organization, and leadership of the LC. This must be the basic criterion of assembly and differentiaion in the LC and the condition for its ideopolitical and action unity.

The activity of Communists in the SAWP, trade unions, youth federation, and other sociopolitical organizations for the mobilization of the working class, working people, and citizens in the implementation of the program is of exceptional importance. Democratic determination and implementation of common self-managing interests by means of self-managing and social agreements must be ensured by various forms of their activity, above all efficacious functioning of the entire delegate mechanism.

The LC leaderships will constantly encourage and follow the implementation of tasks from the program. The LC Central and provincial committees are obligated to regularly analyze and direct activities concerned with implementation of set tasks and to inform the LCY Central Committee about this.

The LCY Central Committee's task is to proceed in its work program from its obligations concerning implementation of aims and tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization. The LCY Central Committee Presidium is obliged, in cooperation with the LC central and provincial committees, and with organs and organizations in the federation, to influence resolutely and work on implementation of the program and to inform the Central Committee about it continuously.

The LCY Central Committee calls on all members and working people to be creative and emphasizes that in the struggle for new qualities at work and behavior, in these difficult times, every LC Member and every working man is facing a test. Every Communist must fight for confidence of the working and people's masses with his own activity, stances, and behavior. Conflicts can no longer be avoided by faintheartedness and opportunist waiting, statism, bureaucratism, liberalism, technocratism, and nationalism, if we want our entire self-managing life to assume new initiative, value, and impetus. Our morality and creative power must grow from confidence in our own strength and abilities. Our real strength lies in the conviction of the value of our stances, proposals, alternatives, and criticism.

The strength of the LCY lies in the deep roots that the Communists have among the workers, youth, peasants, and the working and creative intelligentsia, in joint efforts and the determination to implement revolutionary tasks of the present and to open prospects for our self-managing socialist society.